

## ONE MAN TO RULE PANAMA

CONGRESS GIVES PRESIDENT EN-  
TIRE CONTROL OF AFFAIRS  
ON THE ISTHMI.

## NAVAL BILL TIED UP

Third Democratic Caucus Fails to Set-  
tle Battleship Measure—Taft  
Sends Two Vetoes.

By The Associated Press.  
Washington, Aug. 6.—The future of the Panama Canal will rest in the hands of a "one-man government," through the decision of the senate today to support a plan already in-  
dorsed by the house. By a vote of 43 to 14, it adopted a provision giving the president control of all affairs at Panama with power to appoint a governor to "complete, govern and operate" the canal and canal zone.

Spurred on by a special message from President Taft, urging the need of immediate legislation to provide for organizing a canal operating force, the senate made marked progress today on the canal bill. The question of tolls was under discussion when adjournment was taken tonight.

A vote probably will be taken tomorrow on Senator Burton's motion to strike from the house bill that paragraph which would exempt American coastwise vessels from paying tolls.

The senate overturned recommendations of its committee on inter-oceanic canals in adopting the plan for a single governor. The committee had proposed a commission of three, one to operate the canal, one to control sanitation and one to administer the civil government of the zone.

In his message, urging prompt action, Mr. Taft said "the discussions and differences of opinion which have arisen as to what will be my canal policy, should not in my opinion be allowed to delay action on these vital and pressing subjects."

**Battleship Bill Remains Deadlocked.**  
Democratic representatives opposed to the house receding from its position of refusing to agree to the senate's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing for the building of two battleships, caused the failure of a third democratic caucus on the question tonight by remaining away from the meeting and thereby preventing a quorum. Another caucus will be called in a few days.

**Two Vetoes.**  
President Taft today sent to congress his veto of a recent bill, affecting inheritances of members of full blood of the five civilized tribes. The president made no personal comment but transmitted a letter from Secretary Fisher, stating the bill had been framed without regard to the recommendations for consultation with the department.

The president today also vetoed the bill to permit the Dixie Power Company to build a dam across White River. The president said the bill contained provisions contrary to the government water power policy.

**Steel Trust Report.**  
After a bitter fight the house today set aside Thursday and Friday nights for the discussion of the report of the "steel trust" investigation.

**Questions Senators' Intelligence.**  
"If members of the senate had to take civil service examinations I am convinced that few of them could reach the rating of 75 per cent," declared Senator McCumber today, supporting the proposed seven-year tenure and merit system for civil service employees.

## FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR PLEASURE PARTY

BELIEVED CROWD ATTACKED BY  
WILD ANIMALS OR LOST  
WAY AND PERISHED.

By The Associated Press.  
Steamboat Springs, Colo., Aug. 6.—Fear is expressed here for the safety of four women and four men, prominent in Steamboat Springs, who started for the summit of Ethel Mountain Friday night to view the sunrise Saturday morning. No word has been received from the party, and it is feared they have been attacked by the wild animals in Buffalo Park, or may have lost their way and perished.

**RIPLEY DENIES THAT  
HE EXPECTS TO RESIGN**  
By The Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe system, emphatically denied today rumors that he would resign. A throat affection which has troubled him for some time probably formed the basis for the rumor.

**STEPSON OF ROBERT  
LOUIS STEVENSON DYING**  
By The Associated Press.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Lloyd Osborne, the author, stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, is dying at Santa Barbara, according to advices here tonight.

## WOMEN SUFFER CRUEL TORTURE

SO CHARGES BALTIMORE PAPER  
MEXICAN GOVERNMENT  
IS OFFENDED.

## ARMISTICE IS PROBABLE

Zapata Will Meet Government Com-  
mittee—Suspend Constitutional  
Guarantees August 25.

By The Associated Press.  
Mexico City, Aug. 6.—The matter of alleged personal outrages against American women in Mexico today became the subject of telegraphic correspondence between Ambassador Wilson and Ambassador Manuel Cordero of Mexico, when Mr. Wilson denied knowledge of any facts bearing out an editorial which is said to have appeared in a Baltimore paper. According to the Mexican ambassador, the paper in question referred to instances of women having been stripped and driven through the streets.

## CHANCE FOR REBELS TO REPENT

By The Associated Press.  
Mexico City, Aug. 6.—The measure providing for a suspension of constitutional guarantees in those districts infested by rebels will not go into effect until August 25. The permanent commission of congress today ratified the bill, article by article. It is understood that the delay in its enforcement is due to a desire of the government to give ample time for wavering rebels to avail themselves of the offer of amnesty.

An armistice and possibly a peace pact may be entered into with the Zapatistas in a few days. Emiliano Zapata, who has successfully defied the government army for more than a year, has agreed to meet a commission of three men authorized by the president to treat with him. Thursday next was agreed upon as the day for the conference.

## FOREIGNERS RETURN.

By The Associated Press.  
Mexico City, Aug. 6.—Abraham and Joseph Rattner, Russian subjects who were expelled from Mexico in May on the charge of illegally selling arms to rebels, were notified today that they might resume the rights of foreigners. The decision to lift the ban was taken at the regular meeting of the cabinet.

The Rattners were deported in accordance with the provisions of article 23 of the constitution which provides for the removal of "pernicious foreigners."

## FURTHER AMERICAN AID WANTED IN NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT IS LOSING GROUND  
AND REALIZES INABILITY TO  
PROTECT PROPERTY.

By The Associated Press.  
Managua, Aug. 5, by Wireless to Colon, Aug. 6.—One hundred American bluejackets, who arrived here to protect American lives and property, found the capital of Nicaragua in a condition of comparative tranquility. American Minister Weltzel immediately demanded that Gen. Mena, the insurrecto chief, return the American steamers which Mena had seized to transport his followers about the lakes. President Diaz has requested the dispatch of more marines to reinforce the bluejackets already here. The American minister supports this request, as the presence of a stronger force of American troops is regarded as necessary for the protection of foreigners and their interests.

## Revolution Stagnant.

By The Associated Press.  
Washington, Aug. 6.—The revolution in Nicaragua is working itself out without interference by the United States, according to the state department. While American bluejackets have been landed and marines are to be added to the force now under command of Lieut. Campbell at Managua, their functions are to be limited strictly to the protection of American citizens and American railroad and steamship properties.

The situation today was described in a cablegram from Capt. Terhune, commanding the gunboat Annapolis, dated at Corinto, as follows:  
"Nothing new develops. The American legation guard is comfortably situated. Effects produced good. Rumored that the rebel forces have been repulsed near Rivas. The government is not now losing ground on the whole. Telegraph wires have been cut connecting Managua and Corinto; not of special significance. Trains now moving without trouble."

## STRIKES ARE CALM.

By The Associated Press.  
Puebla, Mex., Aug. 6.—No disorders of consequence occurred today in spite of the presence of thousands of striking textile workers. Conferences between the men and an agent of the government, acting as an intermediary have been held but an early settlement is not expected.

## Pushes Police Graft Probe



District Attorney Chas. S. Whitman, the mention of whose name causes a tremor of fear to pass over every denizen of New York's underworld. At present he is carrying on a whole-sale investigation, which he declares will continue all summer, into the corrupt conditions existing in the police department that have been exposed as a result of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

## MISSOURI GOVERNOR RACE IS VERY CLOSE

REPUBLICAN VOTE, ESPECIALLY  
LIGHT, DUE TO THIRD PAR-  
TY'S ENCROACHMENT.

By The Associated Press.  
St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Fairly accurate returns from 42 counties in the state primary early this morning showed a close race between Elliott W. Major and Wm. S. Cowherd, for the democratic nomination for governor. Major apparently swept the county, while Cowherd had a big lead in St. Louis and Kansas City. Major ran ahead in all but six of the counties, which have reported.

The vote was exceptionally light, being especially noticeable in the republican returns, due, according to leaders, to the encroachment of the new third party. In the fifth district Congressman P. Borland, democrat, was renominated.

I. B. Kimbrell was nominated by the republicans.

**CLARK RENOMINATED.**  
By The Associated Press.

Montgomery, Aug. 6.—Speaker Champ Clark was renominated for congress in this, the Ninth district of Missouri at the primaries today without democratic opposition.

## FIFTY BLACK FEET INDIANS GREET TAFT

By The Associated Press.  
Glacier Park, Mont., Aug. 6.—A band of 50 Black Feet Indians greeted the Taft camping party on its arrival here over the Great Northern Railway today. Chief White Quiver presented Robert Taft with a young bear caught on the trail this morning, but the son of the president said the gift put him in a dilemma.

"I don't think I dare take this home," he said, "in the face of existing strained relations between father and Mr. Roosevelt."

**STOLEN JEWELS TO AMOUNT  
OF \$200,000 IDENTIFIED**  
By The Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Nearly \$200,000 worth of jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, costly silks and other articles, part of the \$350,000 plunder of Jacob F. Guthrie, Chicago's society burglar and forger, was identified at detective headquarters today by wealthy residents of Chicago.

**ALDRICH SAYS HE'S OUT  
OF POLITICS FOR GOOD**  
By The Associated Press.

Warwick, R. I., Aug. 6.—Former Senator Aldrich today set at rest rumors that he would return to the United States senate, in a speech before the state central committee today. "I have permanently retired from public and am now an active farmer," said the former senator.

## SENATOR OWEN DEFEATS EX-GOVERNOR HASKELL

MURRAY LEADS FOR CONGRESS-  
MAN AT LARGE IN OKLAHOMA.  
PRIMARY IS CLEAN.

By The Associated Press.  
Oklahoma City, Aug. 6.—As reports keep coming in from over the state, it is apparent that the only question in the race for the democratic nomination for United States senator is that of the majority Senator Robert L. Owen will get over Former Governor Charles N. Haskell, his only opponent. Hubert L. Boien, campaign manager for Owen, is claiming the state by a majority of at least 36,000. All but six precincts of the city of Oklahoma City gave Owen 914 and Haskell 652. Scattered reports from all over the state show that Owen is polling a heavy vote everywhere.

There are 28 candidates for congressman-at-large on the democratic ticket, with but three to nominate. That Wm. H. Murray will lead is admitted by all, as he is running strong in every precinct yet heard from. Who the other two will be is a question that can not be forecast until returns are in, as none of the other candidates are polling anywhere near as heavy a vote as was expected.

No attempted election frauds have been reported, and election officers claim the primary has been the cleanest in years.

## TENNIS RESULTS.

By The Associated Press.  
New York, Aug. 6.—M. E. McLaughlin and C. E. Bundy, challengers of the national tennis champions, to be played at Newport soon, kept up their winning pace today when they defeated R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard, the national pair.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Walter J. Travis, Jr., of the Garden City Golf Club, defeated Howard B. Lee, of the Detroit Country Club in the finals of the Western New York Amateur championship on the links of the Country Club of Buffalo today. The final score for the 36 hole of match play was four up and 3 to play.

**FIFTEEN THOUSAND MILL  
WORKERS QUIT THEIR JOBS**  
By The Associated Press.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 6.—Fifteen thousand weavers and loom fixers remained away from the mills of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company here today because of the refusal of the other operatives to join the weavers' union.

**MERGENTHALER PRESIDENT  
FILES A DIVORCE SUIT**  
By The Associated Press.

Reno, Nevada, Aug. 6.—Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of New York, has filed a suit for divorce from Margaret Dodge. The complaint is not sensational, desertion being the main accusation.

## "BY GEORGE, IT WAS FINE"

—THE COLONEL

## T. R. ELATED WITH RECEPTION SHAKES HANDS WITH NEGROES

Declares Blacks Down in "Dixie" Must Win  
Esteem of Whites—Thinks North Can  
Teach South Thing or Two on  
Negro Problem.

## PARTY STANDS AGAINST "THE BRUTALITY OF DEMOCRACY AND HYPOCRACY OF REPUBLICANS"

By The Associated Press.  
Chicago, Aug. 6.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was in a happy frame of mind tonight; happy, he said, over the reception he received at the national progressive convention today, and happy over the fact that tomorrow he will be nominated for the presidency.

"I understand," he said laughingly tonight, "that I am a neck ahead."

Col. Roosevelt will go to the convention again tomorrow after the nominations have been made, and in a brief speech, will accept the honor. This simple ceremony probably will do away with the necessity for a formal notification ceremony.

There seemed to be no change tonight in the plan to nominate Gov. Hiram Johnson of California as the colonel's running mate. A vice presidential boom for Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Colorado gained some headway during the day, but was practically abandoned tonight. No southern delegates aligned with the new party seemed to stand out sufficiently in the minds of the leaders to offset the insistent demand among the delegates for Gov. Johnson.

"I am so glad," said Col. Roosevelt tonight, "that I had an opportunity in the convention to express my views on the negro question. I was delighted at the interruption, for it gave me the chance I wanted. I think the question is disposed of now. I was deeply impressed with my reception by the delegates."

So far as could be learned, there was no change in the plan to continue former Senator Beveridge as permanent chairman. The fact that permanent organization went over until tomorrow, it was said, indicated that the temporary organization would be made permanent. This will be the first business tomorrow, and then will follow the adoption of the platform, the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for president, the nomination of a vice presidential candidate, speeches of acceptance by the candidates, and final adjournment.

The second day's session of the national progressive party convention was given over almost entirely to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who, in addition to delivering his long awaited "confession of faith," delivered with a good deal of feeling also his attitude on the negro question. The delegates listened to him with close attention and cheered him for more than an hour when he appeared suddenly and rather dramatically upon the platform of the coliseum. While awaiting the colonel's arrival, most of the delegates had joined in an impromptu song that they would follow him wherever he should choose to lead. This was the spirit of the reception accorded the former president when he reached the convention hall, and it was the spirit with which his advanced ideas of progressiveness were received as fast as they were uttered.

**ROOSEVELT PLEASED.**  
By The Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—When told he had carried the Kansas primaries, Col. Roosevelt tonight said: "I am very much pleased. This is an interesting commentary on how Kansas feels about the fraudulent nomination."

**TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS  
IN NATIONAL CONGRESS**  
By The Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The day in congress: SENATE—Conference report on legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill taken up.

Committee organized to investigate American participation in fomenting revolutions in Mexico and Cuba.

Brandegee amendment to Panama canal bill substituting a governor for a commission of three to govern Panama canal and zone, was adopted.

Adjusted at 6:20 p. m. until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

HOUSE—Debated special rule for consideration of the Stanley steel report.

Military committee ordered favorable report on bill appropriating \$100,000 for relief of refugees from Mexico.

Rules committee received memorial from Mrs. M. W. Littleton urging congressional action on purchasing "Monticello."

Agriculture expenditures committee will make its report this week on Florida everglades investigation.

Democrats held caucus during evening on battleship program.

Adjourned at 6:33 p. m. until noon Wednesday.

**CONFESSES TO MURDER.**  
By The Associated Press.

Bangor, Maine, Aug. 6.—Shepherd Gray today confessed that he murdered Naomi Etta Mitchell, 14-year-old girl, at North Carmel, three weeks ago.



## Box Stationery

We Have Just Received Another  
Shipment of  
BOX STATIONERY  
To Sell at

**Fifteen Cents**

A BOX.

Nothing Like It in the City  
at the Price.

**Provident Drug  
Co.**

states taking only the form of trying to make the democratic states be good. Do you see what I mean? The colored delegates all came from the states that never cast a republican electoral vote, that never elected a colored man to office, where largely, owing to the action participated in for 45 years by the republican party, the colored man has gradually lost all of his political rights. So that the old policy of attempting to impose on the Southern states from without a certain rule of conduct towards the negro, has in fact, broken down; and, friends, I regret to say that every man who has ever been to a national convention, knows that the character of the great majority of the colored delegates from the south, from those old rotten borough states such as to reflect discredit upon the republican party, and upon the race itself.

"Now as soon as the progressive party was formed, I at once set about, as many men in other states did, securing from the northern states themselves ample recognition of the colored man in the states so that as a matter of fact there is in the convention a representation from the southern states of colored men, such as there have never been anything like before in any convention in the country. (Applause.) And more than that, a representation of colored men who, in point of character, intelligence and good citizenship, stand on an exact equality with any of the whites with whom they stand. (Applause.)

**Shakes Hands With Negroes.**  
"Just before I began my speech, you may remember that there was a good deal doing (laughter.) Two colored delegates from West Virginia came up to shake hands with me. I do not know their names. One is the state librarian of West Virginia; one is a colored business man from West Virginia, who had never taken any great interest in politics before. Never before has West Virginia sent two colored delegates to a national convention, and the colored delegates it sent are in character and standing the peers of the white delegates from that state.

"Now we sent delegates from New York, colored delegates.  
"We sent colored delegates from Rhode Island. Do you think Rhode Island, West Virginia and New York would have sent them if they had been told they had to? They would not have. You had to let the movement come from within.

"From Maryland and Pennsylvania you have delegates; yes, and New Jersey. From Maryland and West Virginia there have come to this convention colored delegates, because they represent an element of colored men who have won the esteem and respect of their white neighbors, and they send them here honestly and of their own free will. That is what we progressives have finally succeeded in doing in the north. We have done it by simply encouraging the best men in the north to act as squarely by the colored men as they would by the white man. We have not done it by trying to drag the white man into that action.

**Educate South to Esteem Negro?**  
"The other system, of trying to force, in the far southern states, conditions that we can not make exist there, has failed. I propose to take toward the southern states the exact attitude that we took toward West Virginia and Maryland, and I believe in adopting that action we shall naturally and spontaneously see from those southern states the replication of conditions in West Virginia and Maryland, so that in future progressive national conventions you will see colored delegates come from the south Atlantic and gulf states precisely as they now come from West Virginia and from Maryland.

**Negro Must First Prove Worthy.**  
"I ask you to look carefully at the

letter I wrote to Mr. Julian Harris. I have just received from him an answer. Mr. Harris is a Georgian, the son of 'Uncle Remus' Harris, a delegate to this convention, and in his letter, speaking of my action, Mr. Harris shows that his mind and my mind have met in the matter; that he and those for whom he speaks look at it just as I would have hoped they would look at it. He writes as follows, after speaking of the new conditions it has produced:

"Under these conditions it will become, for the first time, possible that the negro who shows the quality which entitles him to respect and confidence will, with the cordial will of his white neighbors, do his part in healthy political work for the common good." (Applause.)

"Now, friends, I hold that the white man and the colored man who endeavor to make the colored man discontented with what we are doing are the worst foes of the colored race.

**Begins Charity at Home.**  
"We are standing against the brutality of the democracy, the hypocrisy of the republicans. We are in the first place beginning where all charity must begin—at home. We are beginning by taking the steps to do justice to the colored man in our own states. We are setting the standard in semi-southern states like West Virginia and Maryland here in this convention and setting a standard to which we can have reasonable hope that our brethren of the south, when we no longer attempt to drive them, when it is a matter of honorable obligation with them, as with us, to which we have a reasonable right to hope that they themselves will come up and to which my correspondent, a delegate in this convention from Georgia, himself says he believes they will come up.

**Shows Mistakes of Republicans.**  
"Now, friends, the easy thing for me to have done in this matter, if I had been interested only in my own political advancement, was to have repeated the dreadful blunders made for so many years by the republican party; to have uttered insincere platitudes about the black man and kept him out of the northern delegations and brought him from the south as a cheap method of paying any obligation to him. That might have helped me; it would have helped me with those people who accept fine phrases as a substitute for action. It would have driven still further down the black man of the south. It would have kept the white men of the south so identified in angry, vindictive alliance against any party that did justice to the negro, and it would have sown the seeds at the outset in this progressive party, the seeds of dissolution which we saw blossom into perfect flower in the republican convention in this city six weeks ago.

"Now, I have advocated the action which, as far as I am able to judge my own soul, I believe with all my heart is the only action that offers any chance of hope to the black man in the south, to the white man in the south; which has already given to the black man in the north a better chance than he has ever had before, and if I had followed, or if I had advocated the following of any other action, I should have been in the position of insincerely advocating for the purposes of temporary political advantage a course which has been followed for forty-five years in the republican party, and which had, during that period, hurt the negro in the south; hurt the white man in the south, and finally has brought to crushing disaster and death the great republican party itself.

"Now, friends, I think I can say that I have, at any rate, met perfectly, fearlessly and conscientiously the question you have put to me."

**Applauds Extracts from Speech.**  
Colonel Roosevelt continually departed from his prepared speech, interjecting many side remarks and skipping over portions of the printed speech. He spoke slowly with great emphasis and was constantly interrupted by cheers.

"If you choose to make me your choice for president you know what I think," said Colonel Roosevelt at one point in his address.

"We do want you; we do," shouted the delegates.

"The ballot is as necessary for one as another," declared the colonel, amid great enthusiasm, "especially among the suffragette delegates."

"I know a good deal about that canal," said the colonel in discussing the Panama canal and upholding the right of the United States to grant free tolls to coastwise ships, to fortify the canal, and to close the waterway to ships of other nations in time of war.

Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted in his speech by a delegate asking, "How about the negro question?"

There was an instant uproar quelled by the colonel when he said that no one could ask him a question of which he was afraid.

"Have never done anything I am afraid to be questioned on," he added.

Colonel Roosevelt said it was with regret that he must say the character of a great many of the negro delegates from the South in republican councils of the party was such as to reflect discredit not alone upon the party but upon the race itself. The colonel added that there were more negro delegates from republican states in the progressive convention than any national political convention in the history of the country.

Colonel Roosevelt said the people should put no reliance in the tariff pledges of the republican national convention. "For," he added, "I don't regard as an authority a homely honesty by a detected pick-pocket."

"I will say," exclaimed Colonel Roosevelt during his address, "I think we have taught our opponents the wisdom of next picking the man they try to rob."

"Cheering greeted this statement. 'We want to say to those who want their conservatism,' he said, 'that we are the real conservatives.'"

The delegates sat in somewhat amazed silence as the colonel paused. The situation was relieved and there was a great cheer as he added:

"For the only wise conservative is the wise progressive."

He paid a tribute to civil war veterans. "It was of real significance,"

he said, "that this convention should have been opened by the drums and fifes of the men, who in their youth dared everything for the great principle of doing battle for worthy cause. And beside the men of blue stood the men of the gray."

One of the delegates from Mississippi interrupted Colonel Roosevelt to ask his views on the Mississippi river. The colonel replied that he favored the use of Panama canal machinery and material to make the river a national highway. This was greeted with cheers.

The speaker was interrupted by a spectator demanding to know "what about the liquor traffic."

"The colonel waived the question aside with this rejoinder:

"Oh, go to a primary school or something."

The colonel dropped almost entirely from his manuscript when discussing the judiciary. He spoke of the recall of the "incompetent" judge and said he used the adjective "in its politeness and general sense."

"I am not attacking the judges," he added. "I am upholding the hands of the honest judges."

The delegates cheered for several minutes when he declared that instead of advocating socialism or anarchy he really was urging "a corrective to socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

After talking an hour and a quarter, the colonel started to quit. He had omitted about one-half of the prepared speech and someone pointed out that he had forgotten to discuss the tariff.

"That's so," he exclaimed. "But I don't want to take up the time of the convention. Copies of the complete speech will be distributed."

"Go on, go on," shouted the delegates and the colonel went back to his speech.

"I am for a protective tariff," he said, and a cheer interrupted him. His tariff views, particularly his endorsement of the tariff commission scheme were applauded.

"I would disregard any tariff promises made by the republican national convention," said the colonel. "For I don't regard a homely honesty by a detected pick-pocket as an authority."

In discussing the courts, Col. Roosevelt said there might legitimately exist a difference of opinion as to the desirability of an income tax, but there should be absolutely no question as to the right to impose such a tax if the people desired it.

He aroused great enthusiasm when he declared he was advocating neither socialism nor anarchy, but on the contrary was advocating "a corrective to socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

He said the anti-trust law should be "efficiently enforced instead of inefficiently enforced," as at present.

Col. Roosevelt concluded his speech at 3:35 p. m. with the statement:

"We battle for the Lord," and with the declaration:

"I believe that if we can wake the people to what this movement means, we can win."

An outburst of cheers and applause greeted the end of the speech, and the men on the platform crowded about the colonel, wringing his hand. Col. Roosevelt left the hall immediately.

The convention then sang a song entitled "Roosevelt," to the music of "Maryland, My Maryland."

**All Contested Negro Delegates Barred.**  
When Col. Roosevelt had left the coliseum the business of the convention was resumed.

W. Frank Knox of Michigan took the platform, and, as chairman, presented the report of the credentials committee. The report barred every negro delegate who had contested a seat in the convention. In addition, it threw out a white delegation from Florida and four contestants from the First and Second Ohio districts, who were charged by their opponents with representing the Cox-Taft republican machine in the city of Cincinnati.

The report embraced in its discussion of the Mississippi contests a declaration that the use of the word "white" in the call issued for a "illy white" state convention by B. F. Fridge in that state was "disavowed" by the convention. The report was adopted without discussion and without a dissenting vote. None of the friends of the ousted negro delegations even attempted to interfere with its passage.

After the adoption of minor amendments to the rules of the convention, the session at 3:55 adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

**Blacks Pounded Teddy on Shoulder.**  
Two negroes climbed on the stage. The critical negro question was in the minds of the crowd and as the colonel reached out a hand to each of the blacks, those around them fell back. For a minute the three stood in a little knot. The colonel gesticulated and talked excitedly, the negroes listening their faces serious. When the colonel concluded, one of the blacks pounded him on the shoulder. The three then

stood hand in hand. The crowd yelled. The negroes were J. C. Gilmer and C. H. James, delegates from West Virginia.

**Shakes Hands With Teddy Bear.**  
Just before the speaking started one of the women who pressed forward to greet Col. Roosevelt carried a "Teddy bear" in her arms. She insisted that the colonel shake hands with the bear, as well as with herself. Very effectively he grabbed the fuzzy bear by a paw and gave it a vigorous shake. He greeted the woman with a hand-shake and the Roosevelt grin. She took her place behind him.

**Sing Religious Hymn.**  
Away up in the band gallery the musicians struck up "Onward, Christian Soldier." From the delegates the words of the hymn rose in a confused murmur. The colonel stepped forward, raised both hands and led the singing, chanting the words himself. As the song was concluded, Mrs. Sunderland of Los Angeles, an elderly woman, briskly scaled the platform. She was cordially greeted by the colonel.

**Wants Southern Running Mate.**  
In one of the galleries appeared Mrs. W. A. Davis of Chicago, the handsomely woman who invaded the floor of the republican convention and led a Roosevelt demonstration. She was cheered by the delegates and was hurried to the platform, where Col. Roosevelt shook hands with her.

Two Alabama delegates, one a union veteran, the other a Confederate, marched up to the platform arm in arm and shook hands with Col. Roosevelt. They were J. C. Hollingsworth, who served in Lee's army, and John M. Green, who fought in an Illinois regiment.

"Give us a southern democrat for vice president and we will break the solid south," they told the colonel.

"Good," Roosevelt responded. "I'll do my very best to do it."

The excitement was renewed as the band swung into the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Col. Roosevelt led the crowd in singing. Timothy L. Woodruff, clad in a white flannel suit, defied the cool weather and led the New York delegation in cheering.

Chairman Beveridge tried to quiet the tumult, but each bang of his gavel only brought more cheering.

**Mrs. Roosevelt Cheered.**  
The demonstration had been in progress forty-five minutes before the delegates recognized Mrs. Roosevelt in a box. They turned to her with a cheer and she arose and bowed. She waved to the colonel and he waved back with his right hand.

Both Mr. Beveridge and Col. Roosevelt made ineffectual attempts to quiet the crowd, and the colonel wiped his forehead nervously with his handkerchief. An outburst of handclapping and the long moan of the bull moose call interrupted just as Chairman Beveridge restored quiet. Order was finally restored, the demonstration having lasted fifty-seven minutes.

**ONCE HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, WOMAN IS NOW WEALTHY**  
Bride of Only Ten Months Is Left Tremendous Fortune By Millionaire Lumberman.

*Special to The Morning News.*  
Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—A remarkable romance, in which the former housekeeper of the Hotel Virginia in Long Beach now becomes the mistress of a fortune, probably of millions, was revived in the news which reached here of the death in Minneapolis of H. C. Akeley, the millionaire capitalist and lumberman.

Although he was 75 years old, the wealthy Minnesota lumber pioneer last October married Mrs. Clara Hood Royce of Long Beach, after a brief courtship and friends here believe that the aged millionaire has left the bulk of his large fortune to his bride of less than ten months.

Mr. Akeley was one of the best known figures in the Minnesota lumber world, was president of the Minneapolis Lumber exchange, held important positions in the directories of several Minneapolis banks, was formerly the head of the Thrashing Machine company of Minnesota, and as president of the H. C. Akeley Lumber company, controlled extensive lumber interests in Minneapolis and vicinity. His fortune is estimated conservatively at several millions.

**Romantic Meeting.**  
It was under romantic circumstances that the marriage of Mr. Akeley and Mrs. Royce occurred at Long Beach. Mrs. Royce is a member of a prominent Vermont family and because of reverses of fortune nearly four years ago she accepted the position of housekeeper at the Hotel Virginia to support herself and her mother.

For three years she remained in that position at the hotel and in the spring of last year Millionaire Akeley and several relatives visited the Virginia on a pleasure trip.

One day a Long Beach friend of Mrs. Royce invited her to join an automobile party of which Akeley was a member and he and Mrs. Royce met. During their conversation the aged millionaire was surprised to learn that Mrs. Royce's uncle, Columbus F. Clough, of Waterbury, Vt., was one of his boyhood chums and before the automobile ride was ended the two found that their relatives had been close friends for many years.

**Love Seen Follows.**  
An exchange of mutual reminiscences was the commencement of a friendship that soon ripened into love, and before he left for his home in Minneapolis, the aged millionaire had asked Mrs. Royce, many years his junior, to become his bride. Mrs. Royce at once resigned her position as housekeeper at the Virginia, and Akeley returned to Minneapolis to arrange his business affairs in order that he might make Southern California his permanent home. Last October Akeley returned to Long Beach, and there he and Mrs. Royce were quietly married.

**MISAPPREHENSION.**  
"I think the fight ought to have been a draw."

"That's what the promoters thought, too, but it didn't draw worth a cent."

Soft words are usually carved on the hard tombstone.

## Why Not Give Someone a Good Thermometer?

We have a big shipment, just in, of THERMOMETERS, that have QUALITY spelled all over them.

Every one a genuine mercury thermometer, with a magnifying lens to make the markings very plain. Some in the Early English finish—beautiful for an Early English dining room or library—Special at 50c.

Large size, in Burnished Copper Frame, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Mounted on Japanned Metal—very neat—at 25c.

Each Thermometer guaranteed accurate.

Get It Where They've Got It.

**Powers-Kelly Drug  
Company**

BOTH PHONES 148

## COAST CUSTOMS TO BE PROBED

FRAUD IN SAN FRANCISCO AND SEATTLE REVENUE OFFICES IS SUSPECTED.

## GOODS ARE UNDER-VALUED

Disclosures Expected to Be as Startling as Those Concerning the Sugar Trust.

*Special to The Morning News.*

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—A sweeping investigation of custom offices on the Pacific coast, with the purpose of unearthing suspected cases of gross fraud, is in progress. The investigation is similar to the recent investigations in New York, which led to startling disclosures concerning sugar and other importations. News of the investigation reached local federal officials yesterday.

The investigation will be carried on from San Francisco and Seattle to Hawaii and the Philippines. It will be conducted under the auspices of the department of justice, with Peyton Gordon as the special investigating agent.

Gordon left Washington quietly a few days ago to take up the work. Nothing was given out at that time as to his destination, but it is now thought he is either in San Francisco or Seattle. After completing his investigation in these cities he will go to Hawaii and the Philippines.

For some time there have been rumors that the department of justice has been suspicious of conditions at the western ports. Los Angeles is apparently not involved, but it is hinted that disclosures are impending at San Francisco and Seattle that will equal if not exceed the surprising conditions developed in the New York investigation.

Although the greatest reticence is being maintained by the Washington officials, it is known that silk, tea and other Oriental importations will come under the federal probe, and that it is said that many cases of gross under-valuation of these articles will be brought to light.

**Disputes Over Values.**

For some time there have been disputes at the western ports over valuations in interpretations of the custom amounts, the disputes going through the ordinary channels. The new move, however, is understood to have nothing to do with these matters, but is a direct investigation for the purpose of unearthing suspected cases of gross fraud.

Whether the department has already secured evidence to justify its suspicions, or whether it is just starting out with the probe, cannot be learned here. It is assumed, however, that considerable preliminary evidence must have been gathered to have justified the sending of a special investigator to the coast.

Capt. Charles T. Connell, chief of the Southern California Immigration Service, is again at his desk in the federal building, after an absence of several weeks spent in Washington.

In speaking of his trip and of his plans for the future, Capt. Connell yesterday said:

"During the past years the immigration men of this district have been instrumental in the capture of six smuggling launches, and since Jan. 1, 1910, more than 400 Chinese and undesirable aliens."

"There are thirty men in my district. We have four motorcycle officers and an automobile patrol of four men and six mounted men for mountain duty."

**New Power Boat.**

"What we now need is two fast power boats for use in suppressing the operations of smugglers on the water. We are now conducting a campaign to secure these boats."

"One of the matters which the government is considering is the immigration question, which will come up in southern California with the opening of the Panama canal."

"Upon the number of immigrants coming each year will depend whether or not the government will erect a permanent detention house. Temporary quarters will, of course, be erected, and the department has signified its intention of building a permanent house of detention should Supervising Inspector Baskshire show that a sufficient number of immigrants come here to warrant the expense."

Caps. Connell has charge of the entire southern California immigration service, and is under Supervising Inspector Berkshire, who has headquarters in El Paso, Texas.

**STORK TO PAY VISIT TO GERAGHTY HOME**

Newport Wondering If the Little Stranger's Arrival May Appose Grandpa's Wrath.

*Special to The Morning News.*

Newport, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Geraghty, who attracted much attention a year ago by eloping, are expecting the arrival of a little stranger in October, and the society of the famous resort is wondering if the youngster will change the attitude of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French toward their daughter, who ran away with the handsome chauffeur. Mrs. Geraghty, who is heiress to a large fortune, and whose chauffeur husband makes more money than half the men in the social swim, eloped before she had made her debut and there was no forgiveness from papa and mamma. Consequently, Mr. and Mrs. Jack went to live in a little cottage, the house that Jack built, where the heiress to millions has washed dishes and darned socks and been perfectly happy.

## McLendon Hardware Co.

WHOLESALE

Hardware, Buggies and Implements

Waco, Texas

## METAL SHINGLES

For pitched roofs, light, durable, fire and water proof, attractive in appearance, cost no more than wood shingles, and will last much longer. The great Houston fire recently demonstrated their fire-resisting qualities. Save the insurance by using fire proof roof. Let us figure with you. For sale by

## TORBETT & GERMOND CO.

Fanners and Cornice Makers, also Agents for the Celebrated Kelley Hot Air Furnaces.

## Colorado

In sight of the Rockies for 120 miles

are the Santa Fe

Thru Sleepers to Denver

which Leave Fort Worth 8:25 a. m. and 11:20 a. m. Arrive Denver following evening.

Fred Harvey meals. Ask for our beautiful free booklet, "A Colorado Summer."

W. S. Keenan,

G. P. A., G. C. & S. F.

Ry., Galveston.



## Babcock Carriages, Phaetons and Business Wagons

No Higher Grade Work Made--Easy Terms

**HERRICK HARDWARE CO.**

## Candy Factory of

**THE ROTAN GROCERY COMPANY**

"Quality" Is Our Watchword

And we manufacture the very best high-grade Candies out of the best materials obtainable.

ALL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

## We'll Prove It If You'll Let Us

All the quality in sight—all the style you want.

The Only Line of High Class Work.

Columbus and Mayer

Sold on Any Kind of Terms.

**TOM PADGITT COMPANY**

## Preserving Time Is Now Here

WE CAN SAVE YOU TIME, TROUBLE AND HEAT DURING THE HOT SUMMER DAYS BY FURNISHING YOU A NEW PROCESS GAS RANGE. CALL OR PHONE. 703 AUSTIN AVENUE.

## Texas Power & Light Co.

W. S. RATHALL, Local Manager

## H&TC Cotton Carnival

Galveston & Return

Tickets on Sale Aug. 7 to 16 Inclusive, Limit Aug. 19. . . . . \$5.40  
Also Popular Rate Aug. 7, Limit Aug. 9. . . . . \$4.00  
Aug. 9 and 16, Limited Ten Days. . . . . \$6.00  
Night Train Aug. 13 and Morning Train Aug. 14, Limited to Return Aug. 15. . . . . \$4.00  
Selling Aug. 9, Limit Aug. 12. . . . . \$6.00

THE BEST BOOK OF FICTION  
IN TEN YEARS

## The Street Called Straight

By the author of "Inner Shrine."

Price \$1.35

And fifty other new titles  
on sale at

## Herz Brothers

Wholesale and Retail Cigars  
and Booksellers.



# CHEESE

Foreign & Domestic

Good Cheese is relished by most everybody, and at least one brand of cheese—the ordinary—is carried by all grocers.

We make a specialty of Cheese and carry just 23 varieties in stock, always fresh and tempting.

Tomorrow we cut one of the largest Swiss Cheese ever imported to Texas—a giant, weighing past 400 pounds. The larger the better in cheese.

Also a new lot of Pim-Olive and Pimento Cheese.

## The Grocery So Different

418 AUSTIN AVE.  
All Phones No. 6.

## Starving Wild Cat Chases Two Babies Into Heart of City

Special to The Morning News.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 6.—With a starving wildcat bearing down upon them, having chased them from the outskirts of Carpinteria far into the town, little Jessie Breakstead and Mary Sanderson, both under 11 years of age, were rescued in the nick of time by a man who changed to witness their plight.

The little ones had been playing among the foothills when they noticed the stealthy approach of the animal. Screaming at the top of their voices, they started to run, the beast following, but keeping a short distance behind.

The cries of the little ones attracted the attention of a dog and a man, the dog immediately making for the cat. While the two animals were in fierce combat, the cat having the better of the fight, the man appeared and dispatched it with a club.

That the cat was in a starving condition is believed certain by mountaineers, who say that under no other conditions would it have chased the children.

**COOL—WOOTAN WELLS—COOL**  
Everybody came to Wootan Wells and eat fried chicken and watermelon. Rates, brick hotel, 116 to 112 per week.  
M. D. WATSON.

## DRUMMERS

We cordially solicit the patronage of the drummer trade. We are especially well equipped with fresh, strong horses and new Babcock bugles to give you the very best service it is possible for you to get. Give us a trial and make your trip on time and comfortably.

(Successor to Jackson Livery Co.)

**Newman Livery Stable**  
113 Franklin St.  
J. D. NEWMAN, Prop.

**GORDON ADAMS, M. D., SPECIALIST**  
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Cancer.  
Office Fifth and Austin Bldg.  
20 years' experience in this special work. Chronic, surgical and difficult cases solicited.  
Upstairs Over Powers-Kelly Drug Store, Waco, Texas  
Phone 1659.

## Rohrer Drug Co.

Prescription Druggists

Corner 3rd and Franklin, Waco.  
Old Phone 153; new Phone 559.

Your patronage solicited and appreciated.

## Illuminated Crest Stationery De Luxe

Something new in Initial Stationery. This is the latest in high-class Stationery. Our price 50 cents. Worth 75 cents anywhere.

## W. B. Morrison's Old Corner

Rozell and Best-uv-All.

# Current Events

In Woman's Sphere

Telephones: New 399, 1958; Old 1958

KATE FRIEND, Editor

## MRS. WILLIAM EARLY HAS INVITATIONS OUT FOR CARDS

Mrs. William Early has issued invitations for Friday morning. This will be the introduction of her sisters, the Misses Gould of Austin, who are her guests.

## MR. AND MRS. NELSON SMITH HAVE GUESTS TONIGHT

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Smith are affording invited guests the novelty of a roof garden party this evening. Their home has the sunken roof effect which gives it the distinction which no other Waco home boasts.

## ALL DAY MISSION PROGRAM HAS BEEN POSTPONED

It had been intended to hold an all-day mission program on Thursday with the conference worker, Mrs. E. W. Wynne of Temple. But this has been postponed until more of the members are in the city to attend as well as to participate. Mrs. Wynne will probably be invited again to come with the first of October.

## MRS. WILKES COMES HOME FULL OF CIVIC ENTHUSIASM

During her summer absence, Mrs. W. O. Wilkes observed civic conditions and the possibility of utilizing some of the plans carried out in the north, to beautify Waco. Especially she was charmed with the treatment of street and curb in Ann Arbor, the beautiful university town. One thing above all else which impressed Mrs. Wilkes was the respect paid the tree, and by contrast, the ruthless treatment which we give one of the great civic heritages, the time-honored oak. Mrs. Wilkes went further than sentiment. She investigated, and has brought home the names of some shrubs and plants which she feels sure will stand the Texas climate. She has been requested to write more in detail of her observations and give the same for publication to this department. Many Waco women, and no small number of men, will be interested in what she has to tell and to suggest.

## HERRING AVENUE MISSION HAS INTERESTING SESSION

The report comes of a very satisfactory business session of the Herring Avenue Mission society on Monday afternoon. This was a meeting devoted to business, with some details worthy of being made public. The society is proud of its work accomplished and facetiously compares its last meeting to the story told of the negro who heard Joe Bailey speak. The darkey listened, then inquired who the speaker was. Upon being told, he remarked: "He sho' do recommend himself highly." The society recommends itself for the amount accomplished among a mere handful of workers. The most consequential matter of new business was the passing of a rising vote of appreciation for the half-holiday on Friday, and the pledge not to enter any dry goods store on Friday afternoon so long as the Sanger Brothers observes the half-holiday. There is no new work, however, owing to the absence of so many members, but the women talked over new plans and have much to accomplish when the winter activity begins.

## MOTHERS SHOULD UTILIZE DAYS OF LONG VACATION

The average child tires of vacation after its first two weeks. There remains more than two months of an actually dragging existence. What an opportunity this affords for the mother who has the development of her child at heart! There is no child at the impressionable age who realizes the responsibility of acquiring an education or of perfecting a talent. This child must be urged. It is years before sufficient advancement has been made for the child to pursue the study from love of it. This refers to music, art and other accomplishments, even a selected course of reading if a tendency manifests itself for literature, or exercise in writing verses, if the child had that gift. Be it what it may, the mother loses a golden opportunity when she does not lead her child to devote a portion of each morning to the exercise of whatever tendency her talent takes. Encourage the systematic reading course, see that some pleasing new piano pieces are learned. Talk about a beautiful picture with its legend and artist each morning. Assign a subject and have a theme or some verses written. No child will do this unless encouraged by the mother. It is the mother's trust from the Creator to develop her child to the greatest possibility. An absolutely idle vacation will not do it. Besides, the child will enjoy the play more for having followed an hour or two of the profit.

## SOME INTERESTING NOTES FROM MISS AZALETE PIDCOKE

Many of the early citizens of Waco were closely associated with the late R. G. Pidcock, but all did not know that he was an American only by adoption. When quite a young man he came to Texas, but always kept his home and family in England in fond remembrance. The family has become quite small and no nearer relation remains than the first cousins to Mr. Pidcock's daughters here. These cousins Miss Azalete Pidcock has just visited. She made the trip over with a party from Texas, but left there to make these personal visits. When the party reaches London she joins them for Scotland, and the passage home late this month. In the meantime, Miss Pidcock has had experiences of home life in foreign countries which the tourist seldom enjoys. She writes of her first visit: "I had a most delightful visit to my cousin, Lady Johnstone. I am sure she introduced me to every one of the manners and customs of this

new country. Sir Duncan Johnstone was very enthusiastic over the cricket match which was playing, Eastbourne against Hampshire. I enjoyed two games with him, at one of which we were invited to afternoon tea in the park where the game was in progress. There were four hundred guests, the literal four hundred, if it had been an affair on the American side. I may remark that I have learned my lesson and can drink tea like a native. My cousins took me to the theater. But Lady Johnstone was shocked at Bernard Shaw's Candida. In this she was not much more than many Americans. I was glad it was her countryman who wrote the play. Sir Duncan took me many beautiful drives in a carriage let down on both sides, so I could get an unobstructed view. The chalk cliffs at Eastbourne are over three hundred feet high. Eastbourne is a beautiful place. One trip we had was to view the ruins of the castle, claimed to be the one where William Conqueror landed. The sea has so far receded that it is now quite an inland spot. But we could see the famous Hastings where he won his battle. In the distance.

"I am now visiting a second cousin, who married a second cousin, so I have put the two together and made a first cousin. These are delightfully rich. Their home, which they call Palland Hill, is the most beautiful I ever saw. It is only six miles from Bristol, which you know is the most picturesque part of England, near the famous Lorna Doone country. We have motored through all the beautiful places. Wales can be plainly seen across the water from my window. The house is an immense old gray stone, everything complete and a maid tapping to bring hot water, to bring a cup of tea, to offer to unpack my trunk, until I am almost annoyed. Colonel Britton, my host, is delightfully entertaining. He has told me so much about England and her government. The wife is a real society lady, planning something or going somewhere all the time, and wearing beautiful frocks, gowns, robes, or whatever you may call them. We were guests at a garden party one afternoon in a beautiful old English home. The gardens are so pretty, all high-walled, and thus shut out from an intruding gaze. Tomorrow I go on my third visit."

This is interesting as a glimpse of English home life and interesting as a personal experience of Miss Pidcock, one of our home women.

## Society Notes.

Mrs. William Shaffer of Eleventh and Jefferson, is hostess to the Thirteen club on Thursday afternoon. This club has been meeting regularly through the summer.

Are we as charitable in our criticism of the bride as we should be? It is often said that she does not show the proper appreciation for the gift sent at her wedding. We should remember that the bride is claimed here and there. Friends hasten to call, others pay social courtesy, in all the first weeks of wedded life are exacting. If it be not the social exacting, there is the trip in progress with every moment occupied. Therefore, if the note of acknowledgment does not come at the time our expectancy names, let us be lenient.

Miss Cora Lee Jennings, who is doing summer study in Chicago, has been preferred sufficiently to appear in a studio musical. Her instructor is one of the leading teachers of Chicago, hence this compliment to Miss Jennings is pronounced.

Miss Clarabel Humphries of Speight street, has been engaged with her duties at the State University all through the vacation. She will pay a visit to her mother, Mrs. Emma Humphries, with early September.

Pray, what is the distinction in card parlance which calls for a bridge circle and a card company? Is not the card game of progression one and the same, regardless of how the cards are played?

A number of friends are passing complimentary criticism upon the verses of Miss Lenore Hirschberg. She promises to be a poet far above the mediocre.

Among the late season departures will be that of Mrs. J. R. Powell of the south side. She will go to welcome the return from Europe of her son, Rush Powell, of St. Louis, and prolong her absence until her school duties call her home.

The little folks of the West Austin neighborhood were a happy little set on Tuesday. This was made through the bringing by the Misses Barrett from California a remembrance for each little one among their neighbor friends.

The several club secretaries are requested to send a copy of the new year books to this department for review. It is doubtless that these contain some points of interest to local clubdom.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crawford take a trip East beginning with middle August.

Josh Billings said: "The people I admire the least are those who admire themselves the most—there is no accounting of tastes." How much philosophy this embodies!

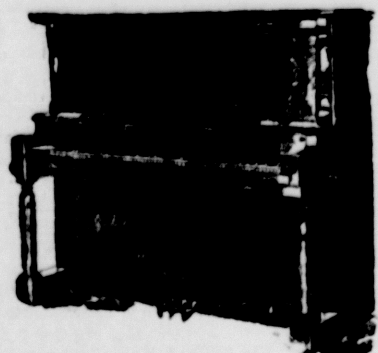
The women should read more about good roads. Until they do they do not realize how closely it concerns them. Good roads means better school facilities for the children in the country. This alone should stimulate the women towards securing them.

Is there not some one who can inculcate the powers that be for a more attractive ground around the Katy station? It makes anything but an agreeable impression upon the stranger who alights.

Do not talk so much about the deleterious effect of the moving picture

# THIS IS NOT A CLUB SALE, BUT A GENUINE SALE OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS

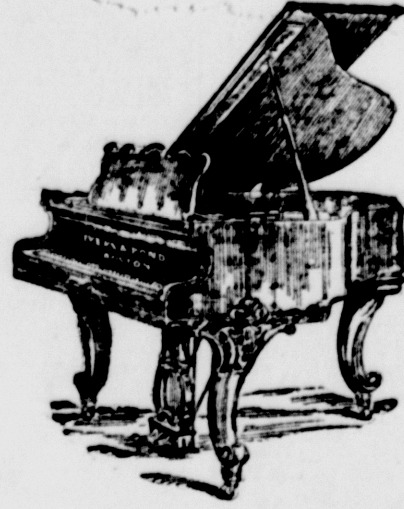
Any one knows there is no such thing in existence as a club sale of Pianos. You simply buy a Piano—that's all. OUR GREAT CHAIN OF STORES SCATTERED OVER TEXAS WILL THROW ON THE MARKET HUNDREDS OF THE FINEST PIANOS MADE, INCLUDING THE WEBER, KIMBALL, CHICKERING BROS., IVERS & POND, MEHLIN, PACKARD, SMITH & BARNES and LEYHE. Also fifty fine used and shopworn Pianos at the lowest prices that it is possible to sell them for.



This \$400 Piano for Only \$243, on Terms of \$3 Cash, Balance \$1.50 Per Week.

## WHAT THIS PIANO CONTAINS

Newest style case, full metal plate, bush tuning pins, copper wound bass strings, empire top. Guaranteed for twenty-five years.



This \$600 Fine Player Piano With 12 Rolls Music for Only \$435. Terms \$3 Per Week.

## WHAT THIS PLAYER CONTAINS

The latest improved action 88-note, metal tubes, with a factory guarantee for twenty years.

## Just a Few of the Many Used Pianos Which Are in First Class Condition

- |  |       |   |       |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| ONE \$550 WEBER PIANO, the best make, mahogany case, just shopworn, beautiful tone, for only.....        | \$395 | ONE \$300 DAVIS & SONS PIANO, oak case, a good Piano, well worth twice the price, for only..... | \$155 |
| ONE \$400 KIMBALL PIANO, rich mahogany case—case only checked a little, for only.....                    | \$255 | ONE \$325 STERLING PIANO, mahogany case, sweet tone, large size case, for only.....             | \$140 |
| ONE \$450 IVERS & POND PIANO, large size case, brand new, only checked, hardly noticeable, for only..... | \$325 | ONE \$300 THOS. GOGGAN PIANO, oak case, good Piano for the price, for only.....                 | \$150 |
| ONE \$400 CHICKERING PIANO, good shape, a nice Piano, for only.....                                      | \$165 | ONE \$650 PLAYER PIANO, in fine shape, mahogany case, plenty of music, for only.....            | \$337 |
| ONE \$325 LEYHE PIANO, oak case, good as new, a fine practice Piano, for only.....                       | \$165 |   |       |

You Will never have a chance to get such real bargains. Often we put on sale numbers of cheap Pianos, but this time we offer the very best instruments on the market.

REMEMBER, THIS IS NOT A CLUB SALE, BUT A CLEARANCE SALE. Every Piano Will Be Sold, Regardless of Price. They Must Go.

Terms \$3 Cash, Balance \$1.50 Per Week.

Money Refunded if Not Satisfied

WE ADVISE YOU TO CALL AT ONCE—OR, IF YOU LIVE OUT OF TOWN, TO WRITE.

# LEYHE PIANO CO.

TWELVE STORES. LARGEST PIANO CONCERN IN TEXAS.

G. H. JACKSON, Vice President.

709-711 AUSTIN ST., WACO, TEXAS. COLUMBIA GRAPHONOLAS

show. The show is going to present the films which please. Therefore, it is you, and not the manager, who is to blame if anything objectionable is shown. The subjects are all embellished before the door of each show. Select the best and patronize it.

If we would study the telephone books a little more closely perhaps we would not have so much cause to complain of the service. In many cases it is our own ignorance, and not the lack of the exchange. Try this and see if we are not susceptible to improvement, especially in the case of offices with private exchange.

Drive around and take a look at the town. Really, you will be surprised at the improvement, even though it be what is known as the dead summer time.

Please be as prompt as possible in sending in items of social news. It is the policy to make these public as soon as they happen. And yet when tardily sent in, the editor dislikes to refuse publication. Be prompt.

Here is an idea worthy of adoption: "Some young girls make rainy day scrap books for the children's orphanage and settlement. They paste gay pictures of animals and people on colored cambric and tie them together. This is not new, but what is new, they cut across the pages, so that the child may have the puzzle of matching body to head."

Once again, what becomes of the pins and the hairpins?

Are you keeping up with the good books this summer? These are in plenty.

Give credit where credit is due. When we admire the tulip, remember that Holland secured these from Vienna.

Supposing you were the recipient of a check, and supposing you were told that it was for the purchase of a picture for your home, one you yourself must select. What would it be? Are you capable of making the suitable selection?

## Society Personals.

Miss Agnes Arbuckle of North Twelfth, is on a visit to friends in Hico.

Mrs. Madeline of North Eleventh, is among the Wacoans who are sojourners on the Texas coast.

Miss Strickland of Denton, is a recent guest in the O. E. Arbuckle home. She accompanied Miss Agnes Arbuckle to Hico.

Miss Martie Chambers, who has been the summer guest of Mrs. D. D. Cannon on North Fifth, is leaving for her home in Denison on Saturday.

Miss Decca Lamar West left last night to take the water trip to New York City, where she remains until late fall. She is accompanied by Mrs. Hal Peck of Corsicana.

Mesdames J. W. Holloway and W. P. Luckett are at home from Corpus Christi.

Mrs. Sidney Smith of Commerce, is with her relatives here for the past few days.

Miss Gertrude Matthews and her mother, Mrs. A. P. Matthews, are today due from a month's visit to relatives in Mississippi.

Mrs. M. L. Westbrook, Miss Lillian Westbrook and Miss Dixon Holloway are leaving in a day or two for Sulphur, Okla.

Miss Lillian Harrison, who came down for Miss Ella Flewellyn's dance, is again at home in Fort Worth.

Mrs. Ludwell Williams has come in from Lorena.

Mrs. J. R. Rucker of Temple, was

the guest of Mrs. R. T. Crawford between Saturday and Tuesday.

On Thursday Mrs. W. J. Lincoln of West Washington, is leaving for the north. She will be absent until late autumn.

Mrs. W. S. Gillespie went over to Gatesville on Tuesday. She will spend only a few days there.

## Use Spotlights to Cool the Ardor of Romeos and Juliets

Special to The Morning News.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—The ardent Romeos and the love-laden Juliets of Pasadena, who have been using the school grounds as a balcony scene with none save the moon for an audience, may be surprised some night in the midst of their wooing, for it was decided by the school board today that Superintendent of Schools Jeremiah M. Rhodes and School Director Fred Elmer Wilcox, as a committee on lighting, should visit the school grounds after dark to determine how many incandescents it will take to discourage "spooning."

"Let there be light," has been an oft-repeated plea for the past six months. Some of the residents near the school buildings says the Romeo and Julietting is "just simply scandalous." The board of education has had under consideration an intermittent flash system of lights to deter the "spooners" and also are lights of sufficient brilliance to make the school grounds bright as day.

A. & M. MAIN BUILDING WILL COST \$190,845  
By The Associated Press.  
Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Mechanical College trustees held here this morning the contract for the main building was awarded to the Texas Building Company of Fort Worth for \$190,845. The Parker Austin Hardware Company of Bryan got the heating contract at \$5589 and the Haden Electric Company of Houston the wiring contract at \$1550. The building will replace that burned early in the year.

Don't sit idly by and watch the city go to rack and ruin. Jump in and help push the wheels of progress out of the rut.

## PANAMA AMERICANS SUFFER INJUSTICES

"SUCH OUTRAGES WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN STOOD FOR BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

Special to The Morning News.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—Disatisfied with political conditions existing in Panama under the present administration, many Americans on the isthmus, working on the canal or engaging in individual enterprises in which thousands of American dollars have been invested, are hoping that a change in national political supremacy in this country will soon improve conditions in the Zone and create a greater respect for the American flag among the natives.

Among those who express dissatisfaction with the policy of the present administration is at least one former Baltimorean, who has been in Panama for about six years. Regarding the recent shooting of a number of Americans by the Panama police, he said in a letter received by a Baltimore relative yesterday:

"Our government should be more drastic in its treatment of atrocities such as happened here on the evening of July 4, when the Panama police charged about 200 marines and soldiers, mostly drunken men, and fired volley after volley into them, killing one outright, wounding about 30 and running one civilian through the stomach with a bayonet. He had no more to do with it than you did. No police were killed because none of the Americans had arms. One soldier knocked down four policemen with rocks while they were all shooting at him with their revolvers. He bowed them over one at a time and got a bullet in his shoulder. I don't think the next trouble will be long in coming.

"Our government has decided to 'request' the disarming of the Panama police as a result of this attack, which everybody thinks was prearranged, and will probably ask for 25 cents worth of indemnity. If these men had been Englishmen, their government would have had a hardship here in a hurry and would have demanded the arrest and immediate prosecution of those responsible, under threat of the ship's guns, as well as a heavy indemnity paid at once. With our government the matter will drag along for months and months and probably a year or two, and will finally be forgotten after the payment of a small sum of money and a promise to be good in the future.

"We have had the thing happen time and again here, in Cuba, the Philippines and in Central American countries. The state department seems to think that it might hurt chances of placing a Speyer & Co. or J. P. Morgan & Co. loan with these countries if it takes drastic measures with them, and so the department vacillates. A fight for the Democrats to pledge themselves to better protection of American citizens in these countries and for greater respect for our flag should be started."

The usual cotton, wide-waisted kind, which the Indian women of the Pala tribes have been wearing for generations, were shown the Indian girls, but they did not prove satisfactory. The maidens insisted that they wanted the latest style corsets. "The kind the white women with short skirts wear," said one of the girls, and then it dawned upon a Valley Center storekeeper that the Indians had at last learned of the new things in feminine attire and were not to be denied.

The Indians are preparing for their annual midsummer fiesta, and are engaged in buying their costumes for the event.

A HEARTLESS MAN.

Wife was yelling from the lake. "What's the matter?" bawled husband.

"I think a bass had me by the toes, but he's gone now."

"Why couldn't you let him nibble until I got there?" demanded the husband peevishly. "I haven't landed a bass this trip!"—Washington Post.

## INDIAN MAIDENS SEEK LATEST STYLE CORSETS

Special to The Morning News.

San Diego, Aug. 6.—Straight front, narrow-waisted corsets, the latest Parisian models, are in demand among the Pala Indian maidens. The fact was discovered by the merchants of the suburban towns of Pala, Rincon and Valley Center today when two dozen of the reigning beauties of the aborigine tribes visited them and asked for corsets.

The usual cotton, wide-waisted kind, which the Indian women of the Pala tribes have been wearing for generations, were shown the Indian girls, but they did not prove satisfactory. The maidens insisted that they wanted the latest style corsets. "The kind the white women with short skirts wear," said one of the girls, and then it dawned upon a Valley Center storekeeper that the Indians had at last learned of the new things in feminine attire and were not to be denied.

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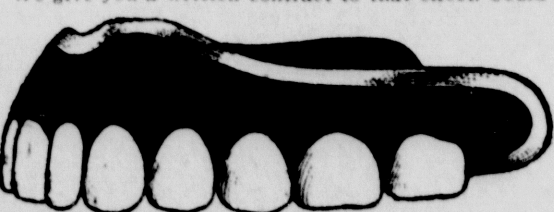
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## AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

In his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination for the presidency, President Taft concedes that losses have been sustained by American citizens, "both in property and in life, due to lawlessness which could not be prevented under conditions of civil war." He is confident that "the course of self-restraint that the administration has pursued in respect to Mexico will vindicate itself in the pages of history." This provokes the following comment from the San Antonio Light: "The opinion may be offered that the pages of history are never written until the historic era is complete. At the present moment American property continues to be destroyed in Mexico and the destruction in money already caused can only be measured by hundreds of millions of dollars, for within the states of Chihuahua and Sonora is the spectacle of thousands of Americans hurrying across the border, stripped of their worldly possessions, and bringing verified narratives of looting and outrage. These events may not authorize the sending of a regiment of troops across the border, within the judgment of a peace-loving president, but it may be definitely said that if this condition long continues, more than one regiment will cross the Rio Grande, even though the consequences be such as are outlined in the president's soft-spoken message. The American people are beginning to voice a protest which will not be stifled unless there is a rapid mending of affairs throughout Mexico."

It should be made clear that in no former American state paper has the loss of American life and property been condoned as in the above quotation from President Taft's formal address. The statement of the president will not tend to lessen the spirit of lawless unrest and contempt for Americans in Mexico, but it will tend to rouse American indignation to a dangerous pitch. What Mexico requires now is stern warning, and if necessary, preparation on a scale of such magnitude as will make the tranquillization of that country a short job if it has to be entered upon.

The "horse trot" is the latest in dances. It is time that something in the high kicking line is named after the Missouri mule.

## SIMPLIFIED GOVERNMENT.

The increase in popularity the short ballot is experiencing, in consequence of the trouble caused by the long tickets the voters had to wrestle with in the recent primary, is indicative of a preference on the part of the people for simplified methods of government. The average citizen listens approvingly to discourses on the beauties of the elective system, but when he undertakes to exercise his right of franchise and he finds that he is called upon to decide between a number of candidates he knows nothing of, and to select incumbents for places the existence of which he can, in many cases, hardly account for, his enthusiasm suffers a shock and he takes to grumbling because of the difficulty experienced in keeping up with the politicians of high and low degree who clamor for his support.

Many elective positions are merely clerical and could be better filled by appointment, because if left to some executive officer to look after they would be given out to men more qualified to hold them than those to whom they usually fall. The people do not often take the time to inquire into the qualifications and records of candidates for minor offices. Often enough they go by default. On the other hand, a high official, elected after a campaign in which the issues were clearly defined, is pretty certain to be careful in the selection of subordinates, if the matter is left in his hands and he is made responsible for their official conduct. And the chances are that he will keep a strict watch on his appointees in order to keep them from giving cause for criticism of his administration.

Where every office holder is elected it is difficult to exercise control over the minor ones. The voters themselves will not undertake to oversee them, and if an official of higher rank undertakes to call them to time he is countered on with an invitation to at-

tend to his own business. The minor official feels that inasmuch as he was elected by the people, no other official has any call to interfere with him, no matter how great the need of interference may be.

The commission form of government is the outgrowth of this condition of affairs. The people of the cities have been quick to adopt it for municipal purposes, because the inconsistencies of the old system are localized and stare them in the face at every turn. Eventually they will adopt it for state purposes, because the inconsistencies of the present system are bound to forcibly strike them in good time.

If the citizens of Texas should decide to appoint a committee representing all parts of the state to go to Austin and sit out one session of the legislature, there would be a unanimous report recommending the abolition of the existing legislative system. And it is safe to wager that said report would suggest doing away with the senate and declare that one house of limited membership would be far superior to the present two-ring legislative circus for law-making purposes.

It is reasonably certain also that if said committee took the time to go through the state departments and study the plans followed in running them, it would have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that they need reforming.

There is too much divided responsibility, not to say irresponsibility, in the administration of the state's affairs; too much room for the carrying of superfluous wheels; too much latitude for pernicious political activity.

The people can keep tab on a chief executive; they could keep tab on a one-ring legislature of small membership. But they can not watch numberless officials whose existence is in many cases forgotten as soon as the polls close. Nor can they keep up with two legislative branches whose ways are, as a rule, beyond comprehension. And the result is that, after all, the chief executive gets the blame for everything that goes wrong during his term, regardless of whether he is in any way responsible for the trouble or not.

The state would be better off, we think, if only the governor, the attorney general and the judges of the higher courts were elective, and if the legislature was composed of but one body, made up of three members from each congressional district.

## NO HOPE FOR THAW.

Harry K. Thaw is still insane, according to the court that has been testing his sanity, and must remain in the asylum, where he was sent in February, 1908, after he had killed Stanford White. Since the hour that this moral perversity was arrested for his deadly deed there has not been a moment when an abundance of money, influence and legal talent was not enlisted in his behalf against the powers of justice. Three times he was taken from the asylum at Matteawan on writs of habeas corpus to be tried for his sanity, and three times he has been pronounced an incurable paranoiac whose liberation would be a menace to society.

The pathos in the Thaw case centers in the old mother, who has had to bear all this tribulation practically alone. This friend who has never deserted her boy is a fine example of constancy, and in her affliction she is a true object of sympathy. But even sacred motherhood can not prevail against established facts, and it should not. Mrs. Thaw has had the advantage of riches with which she has managed to prolong the contest, and the Thaw money undoubtedly saved the life of the murderer in the first instance. The skilled lawyers and high-priced "experts" kept Thaw from the electric chair to which many a criminal has been condemned who was undoubtedly less dangerous than the scion of the great Pittsburg family.

The primary tragedy of Harry Thaw's life was that he had too much money and too little restraint. He was the petted and spoiled child of millions and he grew up as a willful boy who held to the false idea that money can accomplish anything. There is scarcely a question that had Thaw been poor he would not today be branded as criminally insane. The whole trouble was that he was idle, that he had few restraints upon his natural impulses, and that whatever happened, he felt he had his "family" behind him. The evidence in his trial showed conclusively that he was dissolute, vicious and generally worthless. He was as guilty as White of those lecherous debauches in which chorus girls were involved. These two rich New Yorkers played the same game in about the same way.

Probably among the bitter reflections of the elder Mrs. Thaw is the overwhelming regret that she did not make "Harry" behave himself, and that she gave him entirely too much money in a misguided sense of motherly generosity. As a matter of fact, Harry Thaw did not have a fair chance. He never

experienced the satisfaction of making an honest dollar. He never felt the spiritual exultation of self-responsibility. He never felt the restraint of having to count the money in his pocket.

People won't go to political meetings in Oklahoma and be saved. Still there should be no undue worry. One can go to a political meeting in Oklahoma any time.

You can make a greater impression on the high cost of living with a spade for the back yard than you can with political gab on the street corner.

There is an impressive innovation in the Associated Press dispatch that Woodrow Wilson's campaign fund amounts to \$120,000, with the largest single subscription \$1000.

President Taft's conspicuous silence may mean hope, resignation or despair—probably a combination of the last two.

The things a man is going to do are usually synonymous with the things he will never accomplish.

President Taft's steam roller doesn't take a vacation even after convention labors.

Many a man's good disposition is due to the fact that he is afraid of his wife.

No need of a calendar when the bills come regularly on the first.

## FATE OF NEW PARTIES.

None Founded on a Grudge or With Planks from Old Parties Ever Succeeded.

(F. B. Sanborn in Springfield Republican.)

Most new parties are, like blind kittens, born to be drowned offhand in the floods of Time and the storm of Action—those elements in which the Earth-Spirit in "Faust" does his business. I can remember more new parties than most men now living; not the anti-Masons, nor the Labor party, in which Brownson and George Bancroft interested themselves on their way to be Calhoun and Van Buren Democrats, but in truth the Tyler party, of which Webster, Caleb Cushing and Wise of Virginia were leaders for a few months; then the Independent Democrats of New Hampshire, which snatched away from that state the rock-ribbed democracy of Jackson, Isaac Hill and Frank Pierce, in 1845, and laid the foundation of the Republican party of 1854. Then the Know-nothing or American party, which carried half the states for a year or two, and almost stole Virginia out of the hands of Wise before it nominated Banks for president in 1855.

Before that, however, were the Barnburners in New York, the Free Soilers in all the north, who, by the name of Van Buren and Adams (father of our Charles Francis) defeated Cass for president and let in that honest Virginian, Gen. Taylor, along with Fillmore, who signed the fugitive slave bill and was midwife to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Then came the Webster Whigs, who died with Webster, or became Democrats; and the Bell-Everett party of 1860, adjuncts of the Fillmore party in a desperate effort to save negro slavery; then the anti-Nebraska Democrats, the Calhoun and Jeff Davis disunionists, that felonious party which cost us four years of civil war; then the war Democrats, the McClellanists, the Peace-at-Any-Price Democrats; the Kuklux party in the south, the Re-submissionists in Virginia, Kansas and Maine, of divers gifts but the same spirit; the party that held the Cincinnati convention in 1872 and snuffed out their own candle by nominating Horace Greeley; and so on and so on, down through stalwarts and mugwumps, imperialists and anti-imperialists, with their fierce attack on the swindles of tariff, reft Massachusetts away from the principle of protection and made our state doubtless for Taft and the Wall Street magnates, who are now deserting Roosevelt for Taft.

No party founded on a personal grudge and dredging round in the mud of old parties to bring together available planks for a platform ever lasted long—neither the Tyler party nor the Van Buren party, nor the Douglas party, nor the Greeley party, nor the anti-Bryan party, which is now swallowed up in the rising wave that is to float Wilson into power.

## SEDATIVE BULLET IS LATEST INVENTION

War Department Offered Pellet That Is Painful But a Moment, Then Sweet Sleep.

Special to The Morning News.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Alexander F. Humphrey of Pittsburg, is endeavoring to impress the war department with the desirability of equipping the United States army with his new sleep-producing bullet.

According to the claims of the inventor, the Humphrey sedative bullet is coated with a preparation of morphine, which renders it painless for a time after it has entered the body. Instantaneous pain at the moment of impact and then sweet, dreamless sleep is promised for the enemy who stops one of the new projectiles.

At the war department it is stated that no officers or men of the army have yet volunteered their bodies for experiment as targets for Humphrey's pellets.

## LONG-HAIRED MEN?

"A suffragette says that in a few years the women will wear their hair just like the men."

"Mebbe they will," said Uncle Henry Butterworth, "I seen a man today with a wavy pompadour."

## SIMPLE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT TYPHOID

EAT ONLY COOKED FOODS AND BOIL ALL WATER IS HEALTH DEPARTMENT ADVICE.

Exclude the Housefly and Only Thorough System of Water Filtration Is to be Depended Upon.

A most simple rule to avoid the contraction of typhoid fever, a disease most prevalent during the summer and autumn, is not to eat indigestible food, to cook all food that is eaten, to boil all liquids that are drunk, to avoid contamination from sewer discharges or sewer gas, observe the ordinary rules of personal and household cleanliness and hygiene and exclude the fly and mosquito.

The division of communicable diseases of the New York state department of health has issued a pamphlet upon the subject, as follows:

## Means of Communication.

Typhoid fever is a communicable, infectious disease caused by the germ known as the typhoid bacillus. By strict observance of the simple rules in this pamphlet, the contraction and spread of the disease can almost certainly be avoided. The disease is usually transmitted by means of water, ice, milk or food containing typhoid germs, or through the agency of the housefly, or it may be contracted directly by people who come into direct contact with those having the disease. The disease is always most prevalent during the late summer and autumn. While bad sanitary surroundings (such as lack of drainage, defective plumbing, open cesspools, sewer gas, decaying animal and vegetable matter, etc.) may make a person predisposed to the disease, they can not themselves cause the disease. It requires the presence of the typhoid germ.

The drinking water becomes infected by the entrance into it of the discharges from the bowels or kidneys of some typhoid case. The source of infection may be some miles away from the outbreak of the disease.

## Ice Source of Infection.

Ice is a source of infection. Typhoid germs can remain alive in ice for several months, and they have been found in the particles of dirt seen in ice.

Typhoid germs may be carried by milk, the milk becoming contaminated in the first place by being drawn from the cows by some one whose hands have come in contact with the discharges of a typhoid patient, by being in a vessel which has been washed by infected water, or by flies that have come in contact with typhoid discharges.

Typhoid germs can live for a long time in the soil, and if a patient's discharges are put onto or into the ground without previous disinfection, the natural drainage may infect a supply of drinking water.

## Avoid Uncooked Food.

Uncooked food may cause the disease through being washed by infected water. Several very extensive epidemics have been definitely traced to the eating of shell fish taken from polluted waters. Cooking destroys the germs.

Flies are capable of being an active agent in transmitting typhoid fever, in fact, they are one of the chief vehicles of infection. The fall increase in typhoid fever wrongly regarded as an effect of climate, is mainly due to the activity and prevalence of the common house fly during the summer months, at which time the fever is contracted. The spread of the disease in summer boarding houses commonly attributed to the polluted well, is more often due to the agency of the domestic fly.

Actual contact between cases of typhoid fever and persons is a frequent means of transmitting the disease when such well persons do not observe the proper precautions in handling the patient's discharges. Both the feces of the urine contain the typhoid germs for several weeks after the patients are apparently well. And many typhoid patients are so slightly sick that the disease is not recognized as typhoid; yet their discharges contain typhoid germs and are a source of danger. In rare instances persons remain carriers of the typhoid germs for years after recovery from the fever, and are a perpetual source of infection. Many cases said to be malaria are really typhoid.

## Proper Filtration System.

As an aid to the prevention of typhoid the public should advocate and work for the installation of a proper system of filtration of the public water supply. Household filters are in the vast majority of cases worse than useless because they give a false sense of security to the user. The few that are really efficient require much skill in their proper operation and management, and this is rarely given in the average household.

The public should also support the state department of health in its contention that no community or individual has a right to pollute any source of drinking water with sewage. Sanitary engineers have devised means for the satisfactory purification of sewage, and proper works should be installed by all communities and individuals that are now polluting our streams and lakes.

Many cases of typhoid fever occur in cities during the fall among families that have spent the summer at summer resorts, the sanitary arrangements of which are inadequate. Before engaging rooms visitors should demand evidence that the house and its surroundings have been recently inspected by the state or local health authorities and the sanitation found satisfactory.

## Suggested Precautions.

1. For drinking purposes use only distilled or bottled water or water which has been boiled. For the washing of food that is to be eaten raw and for the rinsing of household or

dairy utensils, use water which has been boiled. All milk the source of which is not absolutely beyond suspicion, should be boiled or brought to the boiling point. Raw shell fish should not be eaten during the months when typhoid fever is prevalent. Cooking destroys the germs.

2. Avoid indigestible food, green fruit and other things liable to set up indigestion or diarrhoea, and so render the system more susceptible to infection.

3. Bathing at beaches or in rivers or lakes near the opening of a sewer should be strictly avoided.

4. Observe strictly the ordinary rules of personal and household cleanliness and hygiene.

5. The windows and doors of all dwelling houses and especially of the kitchen and dining room, should always be well screened and flies kept out. Unless this is done a carelessly managed case of typhoid fever may be a source of danger. As mosquitoes are now known to be the carriers of malaria, screening will protect from this disease, also.

## Rules to Prevent Spread.

1. The sick room should be large, easily ventilated and as far from the kitchen of living rooms of other members of the family as possible. All ornaments, carpets, draperies and articles not absolutely needed in the room should be removed. A free circulation of air from without should be admitted both by night and by day—there is no better disinfectant than pure air. Place the bed as nearly as possible in the middle of the room, but keep the patient out of drafts. The bed should be protected by a rubber sheet over the mattress.

2. If possible, one attendant should take entire charge of the patient, and no one else besides the physician should be allowed to enter the room. The attendant should avoid the unnecessary contact with other occupants of the home.

## Exclude the Flies.

3. Flies should be rigidly excluded from the sick room. Those found in the room should be killed and not allowed to escape. Household pets should be excluded from the sick room.

4. Plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons, etc., used by the patient should be kept for his use alone, and should not be mixed with similar utensils used by others. They should be washed in the room, in hot soapsuds, and then rinsed in boiling water.

5. Remnants of food should not be taken into the kitchen, but should be burnt by the attendant in some other room or outside the house.

6. The attendant should wear clothing that can be laundered, and all her soiled clothing which have come in contact in any way with the patient should be soaked for an hour in a carbolic acid solution (see pamphlet on disinfectants and disinfection) before removal from the room, and then be boiled in water and soapsuds for five minutes.

7. Any article or surface soiled by discharges should be immediately washed with carbolic solution.

8. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received into a bedpan or vessel containing carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate and enough of the same added to cover them. Solid masses should be broken up with a stick which can be burned or a glass rod which can be disinfected. They should stand in the vessel for not less than an hour. They may be emptied into the water closet where there are sewers, taking care not to soil the seats or covers. In the country it is best to deposit the contents of the vessels in a trench, which must be remote from the well or nearest water course. The trench should be four feet deep and two wide, and each deposit should at once be covered down with quicklime and earth well beaten down, the trench being covered in with earth when half filled in this manner.

Never throw the discharges on the surface.

Rinse the bedpans with disinfectant solution at the trench, never near the well or water course.

The urine of typhoid fever patients contains the disease germs for several weeks after recovery, and should be treated as above until the physician or health officer certifies that all danger is past.

## How to Disinfect.

9. After waiting on the patient after handling anything soiled by the patient's discharges, and before eating, the hands of the attendant should be thoroughly scrubbed in hot soapsuds. Care should be taken to avoid soiling doorknobs or anything handled by others. The attendants should not touch any food or dishes used, by others. The attendants should not eat in the sick room, nor put their hands near their mouths.

10. When final disinfection of the room and its contents has been ordered by the physician or health officer, the entire body of the patient should be bathed and the hair washed with hot soapsuds. The patient should then be dressed in clean clothes and removed from the room. Under no circumstances should the sick room be occupied or anything be removed from it until the final disinfection has been performed.

11. Cases occurring in the family of a milk dealer or dairy farmer must either be removed to a hospital or the sale of milk be stopped until after the final disinfection has been performed. The local health officer or board of health may permit the continuance of the business if it is absolutely certain that the milk, the vessels containing it and the persons who handle it are kept entirely apart from all possible contact with the sick or their surroundings.

## A LEGAL PRECEDENT.

"The court will please observe," remarked this acute counsel, with much deliberation and in a most pompous manner, "that in the case of *Shylock vs. Antonio*, although judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, yet circumstances prevented the execution which had issued from being carried into effect, in spite of that fact."

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turned the counsel solemnly. "The court will there find the case reported in full."

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MACK WANTS ONLY BOYS WHO  
HAVE HAD BASEBALL EXPERIENCE IN COLLEGE.

Send me ball players with a college training, is the advice Connie Mack of the world's champion Philadelphia club, is sending his many scouts over the different sections of the country.

The time was years ago when a professional club would not even give a trial to a college player, regarding him as too frail and without sufficient energy to make good in the grind of daily ball games. Now it is just the opposite. All the moguls are seeking the players who have starred in college games and the more they land the better is the team that is turned out.

Connie Mack is undoubtedly one of the greatest managers the game has ever seen, and when he decides on using college players in again building up his club, you can just put it down that there is something in his logic that the collegians are best. Baker, Barry, Collins, McInnes, and Jack Coombs, five college players of the past six years, gave Mack an American league pennant and world's championship in 1911 and this has educated the shrewd manager, and he can't have too many collegians on his team.

It is figured by the Athletics' manager that any player with sense to play the intricate college baseball of the present day is sensible enough to get next to the major league ball on slight notice. Mack knows baseball from top to bottom, and when a player has sense enough to take in all that he dishes out in his training camp there isn't a chance for him to fall down. Some of the back lot stars of the past have had plenty of sense and energy to catch onto the game on slight notice and yet do, but it is the college man that is sure to prove the stars of future balldom.

## WACO IS AGAIN VICTOR 3 TO 2

FEATURE GAME ALMOST DUPLICATE OF SUNDAY'S TAFF PITCHES GREAT GAME.

## HOUSTON RALLY FUTILE

League Leaders Run in Two in Ninth. San Antonio Opens Series Here Today.

(By Whoopie.)

A feature beginning and ending, a bunch of fast plays, a fast, errorless game and a life-sized scare, was the combination staged at Katy Park Tuesday afternoon. Waco won by a score of 3 to 2. The Navigators scored all three runs in the first inning and then proceeded to salt the game down. They were still engaged in the process in the ninth when Houston tipped the brine barrel over, or at least caused it to slop long enough to run in two errors.

Almost a duplicate of the Sunday game was that yesterday. The exception was that Waco's three scores were made in three innings Sunday. Four hits were bunched and three scores resulted. Houston waited, or rather was pushed or starved off until the ninth, when with a final plunge, the team started things. All during the game there was a feeling that the Buffaloes were dangerous and like the man who was describing the "right" horse in a runaway, the Buffaloes came entirely too high. One man was on second and another on first when Taff took a final cinder in his belt, gripped the ball a little tighter and threw something. Anyway, Reynolds, essaying a pinch-hitting stunt, fanned, as had Newman earlier in the inning.

### Taff Pitches Feature Game.

He spells his name Taff, but his proclivities yesterday tended in the same direction as did those of another certain prominent American at a convention in Chicago. Given five chances, he made good on every one, covering first base twice and figuring in one double in which he had to wait for Duguey to reach second before he could throw the ball. Duguey threw accurately to first, a thing he has the habit of doing. Taff also figured in two other assists and in addition struck out five men to Ray's three. Taff passed but one man and pitched as pretty as game as can be conjectured. Even in the ninth when the hits started with painful regularity, he stayed on the ground. Evidently it was his day.

Ray, the Houston heaver, with the exception of the first inning, also pitched a good game yesterday. There was nothing to his discredit in the opening save the fact that four hits were secured, two of them doubles. Duguey, first up, popped out. Beck hit to left field for two bases, McLaurin singled, Akin hit to left for two bases, scoring Beck and McLaurin, and Renard singled to right, scoring Akin. Wohlleben went out on a grounder to third and Stewart popped out. After that, Waco's side of the batting game reads like nothing doing, singles by Akin in the third, Taff in the fifth, and two-base hits by McLaurin in the sixth and Beck in the eighth being the only diversion. Never more than four men faced Ray in any inning after the first.

The Buffaloes were working on a hair trigger yesterday but the aim was bad. They were always dangerous, but never more than four players faced Taff until the ninth, when seven ran the gauntlet. In the ninth, Davis, first up, went on a grounder to third, Fillman singled, Newman fanned, Whiteman knocked a slow grounder to Taff, Britton singled, scoring Fillman, Knaupp singled, scoring Whiteman, and Reynolds, as pinch hitter, fanned, and the suspense was over.

### Hard Games Scheduled.

As a result of the series with Houston, the league leaders percentage is only .598 with Waco's .578. San Antonio is .591. Houston left last night for Fort Worth. The probabilities are that they will win there. San Antonio comes to Waco, and it's a gamble. Waco must play ball and there

was every indication yesterday that the Navigators are equal to the task.

If Waco holds one of "them things," as the sporting editor of the Fort Worth Record terms umpire's day, it's a safe bet that Umpire Newhouse who is working here now, will not be the beneficiary, as he has in other cities in the league. Several rank decisions were made yesterday and along toward the last of the game, it seemed as if he was trying to make up with Waco by landing on Houston. His work was not entirely satisfactory.

The score:  
Waco—AB R H O A E.  
Duguey, 2b ..... 4 0 0 3 4 0  
Beck, ss ..... 4 1 2 1 5 0  
McLaurin, lf ..... 4 1 2 0 0 0  
Akin, 3b ..... 4 1 2 2 2 0  
Renard, rf ..... 3 0 1 1 0 0  
Wohlleben, lb ..... 3 0 0 12 2 0  
Stewart, cf ..... 3 0 0 1 0 0  
Carson, c ..... 3 0 0 5 0 0  
Taff, p ..... 2 0 1 2 3 0

Totals ..... 31 3 8 27 10 0  
Houston—  
Davis, cf ..... 4 0 0 1 0 0  
Fillman, 2b ..... 4 1 3 1 4 0  
Newman, lb ..... 4 0 1 9 0 0  
Whiteman, lf ..... 4 1 1 2 0 0  
Britton, 3b ..... 4 0 2 3 2 0  
Knaupp, ss ..... 4 0 1 3 2 0  
Shapp, rf ..... 3 0 0 2 0 0  
Allen, c ..... 2 0 0 3 1 0  
Ray, p ..... 3 0 0 0 1 0  
Reynolds, x ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals ..... 33 2 8 24 10 0  
xReynolds batted for Snapp in the ninth inning.  
By innings—  
Waco ..... 500 000 003—3  
Houston ..... 000 000 002—2  
Summary—Two-base hits—Beck 2; Akin, McLaurin, Fillman. Double plays—Beck to Duguey to Wohlleben; Taff to Duguey to Wohlleben. Bases on balls—Off Taff 1. Struck out—By Taff 5; by Ray 3. Left on bases—Waco 4; Houston 5. Time of game, 1:15. Umpire, Newhouse.

### Austin 3-8; Beaumont 1-1.

By The Associated Press.

Austin, Aug. 6.—The Senators took both games of a double-header here today. In the second game McCuller bled the Oilers to six hits, while Larsen was pounded for 12. Several of the players were called yesterday to Hillsboro as witnesses in the case against a train porter who is charged with having stolen money from the players and other passengers on the train on a recent trip.

First game—  
Austin ..... R H E  
Austin ..... 001 000 023—3 8 1  
Beaumont ..... 000 010 000—1 5 2  
Batteries: Taylor and Bobo; Corbett and O'Brien.  
Second game—  
Austin ..... R H E  
Austin ..... 011 000 018—8 12 2  
Beaumont ..... 000 001 000—1 6 0  
Batteries: McCuller and Bobo; Larsen and O'Brien.

## Southern League

At Chattanooga—  
Birmingham ..... R H E  
Birmingham ..... 202 100 300—3 9 2  
Chattanooga ..... 200 000 000—2 5 4  
Prough and Yantz; Covaleski and Noyes.  
At Nashville—  
Nashville ..... R H E  
Nashville ..... 003 012 203—8 14 0  
New Orleans ..... 000 000 000—0 3 1  
Swindell and Nagelson; Fieharly and Elliott.

At Memphis—  
Mobile ..... R H E  
Mobile ..... 100 000 001—4 6 11 0  
Memphis ..... 200 000 000—2 4 2  
Demaree and Dunn; Kissinger and Seabough.

At Atlanta—  
Atlanta ..... R H E  
Atlanta ..... 010 020 003—6 9 3  
Montgomery ..... 002 100 000—3 7 2  
Becker and Reynolds; Althuisen and Johns and McAllister.

## American Ass'n

Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 5.  
Toledo 6, Kansas City 5.  
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 3.  
Columbus 10, St. Paul 9, (12 in.

### TAKES THINGS AS THEY COME.

The house cat is an optimist. There's proof of that: When others cry about spilt milk, Not so the cat.

In New York the underworld holds the upper hand.

## National League

Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.

By The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.—Philadelphia drove Richie, from the box in the fourth inning today and won from Chicago 6 to 1. The batting of Knabe and Doolin featured the contest.  
Score—  
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 001—1 7 1  
Philadelphia ..... 030 110 013—6 10 1  
Richie, Cheney and Archer, Cotter; Seaton and Killifer.

Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.

By The Associated Press.

Boston, Aug. 6.—Cincinnati got away to a lead of three runs off Brown in the first. Grant's fielding at shortstop and a catch off the fence by Mitchell, from which a double-play resulted, were features.  
Score—  
Cincinnati ..... 010 200 000—3 8 2  
Cincinnati ..... 301 001 001—6 13 1  
Brown, Dickson and Raden; Suggs and McLean.

Pittsburg 7, New York 2.

By The Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 5.—Pittsburg made it two straight over New York here today, winning by a score of 7 to 2. The visitors made their hits off Tesreau and Crandall, while Camnitz was steady in the pinches.  
Score—  
Pittsburg ..... 030 100 012—7 9 2  
New York ..... 001 100 000—2 10 3  
Caminitz and Gibson; Tesreau, Crandall and Wilson.

Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.

By The Associated Press.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6.—St. Louis batted Ragan in the second inning today for four runs, after which Yingling pitched and prevented the visitors from scoring, although hit freely. Four hits in the third inning gave the locals four runs. With Smith on first Dauter made his first home-run of the season. Five of Brooklyn's runs were due to errors.  
Score—  
St. Louis ..... 040 000 000—4 13 4  
Brooklyn ..... 004 200 013—7 9 0  
Harmon, Geyer and Wingo; Ragan, Yingling and Miller.

## American League

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 1.

By The Associated Press.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Allison weakened in the eighth while his support was ragged, and Philadelphia, with a change in the line up, took the third game of the series from St. Louis this afternoon 5 to 1.  
Score—  
Philadelphia ..... 100 000 040—5 7 1  
St. Louis ..... 000 001 000—1 6 5  
Bender and Thomas; Allison, Hamilton and Stephens.

Boston 5, Cleveland 4.

By The Associated Press.

Cleveland, Aug. 6.—Boston won from Cleveland 5 to 4 in eleven innings today. In the eleventh, with men on second and third, Blanding passed Hooper purposely. Then Yerkes singled, clearing the bases. In the sixth, Griggs left third for home before Hooper caught Peckinpah's fly. Sheridan decided the run counted but Egan reversed him.  
Score—  
Cleveland ..... 000 003 000 011—4 13 3  
Boston ..... 000 201 000 02—5 11 3  
Blanding and O'Neill; Wood and Cady, Nunamaker.

Detroit 6, New York 2.

By The Associated Press.

Detroit, Aug. 6.—Wonderful all-round playing by Cobb and extra base hits by himself and team mates gave Detroit its third straight victory over New York today, 6 to 2. In the fourth, Cobb walked, stole second while Sweeney held the ball, went to third when Martin muffed Sweeney's bat throw and then completed the circuit when Simmons threw low.  
Score—  
New York ..... 000 101 000—2 6 3  
Detroit ..... 000 101 133—6 9 1  
Caldwell and Sweeney; Willett and Stange.

Chicago 2, Washington 1.

By The Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—White bested Groom in an exceptional twirling duel today and Chicago defeated Washington 2 to 1. The visitors scored their only run in the ninth inning on two hits and a stolen base. Groom was touched for four hits, two of which came in the first inning and enabled

## Baseball Calendar

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

Waco 3, Houston 2.  
Austin 3-8; Beaumont 1-1.  
Other games postponed, rain.

Where They Play Today.

San Antonio at Waco.  
Houston at Fort Worth.  
Beaumont at Dallas.  
Galveston at Austin.

Standing of Teams.

Club	Ptd.	W.	L.	Pct.
Houston	112	67	45	.598
San Antonio	115	68	47	.591
Waco	166	67	49	.578
Dallas	111	58	53	.523
Austin	117	54	67	.448
Beaumont	114	49	65	.430
Fort Worth	112	47	65	.420
Galveston	113	46	67	.407

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.  
Cincinnati 6, Boston 3.  
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 4.  
Pittsburg 7, New York 2.

Where They Play Today.

Cincinnati at Boston.  
St. Louis at Brooklyn.  
Chicago at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburg at New York.

Standing of Teams.

Club	Ptd.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	97	71	26	.732
Chicago	98	63	35	.643
Pittsburg	95	57	38	.600
Philadelphia	94	47	47	.500
St. Louis	100	50	50	.500
Cincinnati	100	47	53	.479
Brooklyn	100	35	64	.360
Boston	97	27	70	.278

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 1.  
Detroit 6, New York 2.  
Chicago 2, Washington 1.  
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.

Where They Play.

Washington at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.  
New York at Detroit.  
Boston at Cleveland.

Standing of Teams.

Club	Ptd.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	103	70	34	.673
Washington	102	64	39	.622
Philadelphia	101	59	42	.584
Chicago	100	51	49	.510
Detroit	100	44	56	.440
Cleveland	102	46	56	.451
New York	98	32	66	.327
St. Louis	100	22	68	.320

JIM FLYNN AND CHARLEY MILLER TO GO 20 ROUNDS

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Jim Flynn, of Pueblo, Colo., and Charley Miller of this city, were matched to box a 20-round bout in Daly City arena, near here, on Labor Day, September 2. Promoter Coffroth came to terms with the men late yesterday. Flynn is now in Chicago.

TRAVELER IN FAR NORTH EATS A MASTODON STEAK

Animal Preserved in Frozen Cliffs For Thousands of Centuries. Its Meat Nutritious.

Special to The Morning News.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—"How would you like to have a steak fifty thousand or one hundred thousand years old served up to you?" asks James Oliver Curwood, who, during a northern trip, came across some Indians who had discovered the carcass of a mastodon exposed by the falling of a frozen river cliff.  
"The flesh," says Mr. Curwood, "was of a deep red or mahogany color, and I dined on a steak an inch and a half thick. My first taste of the flesh sent me back. I suppose, fifty thousand years or more. The flavor of the meat was old—not unpleasant—but simply old and dry. That it had lost none of its life sustaining elements during those hundreds of centuries of 'cold storage' was shown by the fact that the dogs thrived upon it."

Chicago to score two runs. Milan was benched for disputing a called third strike in the first inning.

Score—  
Chicago ..... 200 000 003—2 4 0  
Washington ..... 000 000 001—1 5 0  
White and Kuhn; Groom, Peltz and Williams.

## Yesterday the Biggest Rug Day We've Ever Had

Our Removal Sale in the Carpet Department in the Annex yesterday proved the biggest success of the season. We sold more 9x12 Rugs yesterday than in any single day in the history of this department. Today and all week we repeat the sale.

## One-Third Off All Rugs, Carpets, Draperies

Our entire stock in the Annex involved in this Removal Sale. Trunks, Linoleum, Mattings, Curtains, Draperies, Rugs, Carpets, all go at a flat reduction of ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES. We don't want to move into our new building with anything except new goods. Hence sweeping reductions not only in the Carpet Department, but in every department in both stores.

## Sale 9x12 Rugs

We specialize today again on 9x12 Rugs. These Rugs are excellent value at regular prices. They are made by the best Rug people in America. Our broad policy of satisfaction to the purchaser at any cost stands back of every Rug we sell, even at these extremely low prices. Now note the savings:

REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE	YOU SAVE
\$10.50	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.50
\$16.50	\$11.00	\$ 5.50
\$22.50	\$15.00	\$ 7.50
\$25.00	\$16.67	\$ 8.33
\$40.00	\$26.67	\$13.33

## THE GOLDSTEIN-MIGEL CO.

## RENTROP TOO BIG AN ARTICLE FOR M'MURDO

FIRST FALL SECURED IN 17 MINUTES, AND SECOND CULMINATES AT END OF FIVE.

The Hippodrome was again fairly well filled with mat fans to witness the match between Charles Rentrop of Chicago, and Scotty McMurdo, Friday night. A couple of rather tame amateur bouts between four small boys at first amused, and later bored the restless audience as it waited for the main event.

The second number on the program was a rather clever match between Walsh, a Waco boy, and Scottie of Oklahoma, both of whom have wrestled before Waco audiences before. They wrestled for the best two out of three, at catch weights and the event was won by neither. The contestants finally agreed on a tie, owing to the fact that both were "winded." This match was refereed by Rentrop.

The main event and a most interesting one, was the "go" between McMurdo and Rentrop, who formerly wrestled for two hours and 15 minutes without a fall. This bout was refereed by a local mat fan, Sparks. The match was for the best two out of three and was won by Rentrop, who secured the first fall in 17 and the second fall in five minutes, with a scissor and hammerlock.

McMurdo admitted after the match that he had tackled too big a job and that he was outclassed by his opponent, who gave a classy exhibition of the wrestling game. A fairly good crowd attended the match.

Much to the disappointment of the crowd that generally attends these matches, the "battle royal" was for some unknown reason omitted. It has always afforded considerable amusement for those who like a little fun mixed in with their evening's entertainment.

At the close of the match Rentrop accepted the challenge of H. H. High, who recently won a match from Swage, the Norwegian, and they will wrestle next Saturday night at the Hippodrome for the best two out of three.

RETURNS ARE COMPLETE.

By The Associated Press.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 6.—Returns of the vote in the democratic primary election from the only important coun-

ties in the state heretofore reporting were received by The News yesterday. These figures, taken into the previous totals, had the effect of increasing the lead of Looney, Mayfield and Prendergast, but made no appreciable change as to other candidates. The totals now are:

Attorney general—Looney 138,819, Walthall 129,958.  
Railroad commissioner—Mayfield 146,203, Wortham 135,961.  
Supreme court—Phillips 99,944, Townes 88,883.  
Court criminal appeals—Prendergast 136,524, Muse 130,006.  
Congress at large (two to be elected)—Sumners 60,419, D. E. Garrett 53,573, Cureton 48,890, McLemore 48,424.

### TRAIN WRECKED.

By The Associated Press.

Jacksonville, Tex., Aug. 6.—The local southbound freight train on the International and Great Northern railroad was wrecked at Gun Creek, three miles west of here, today. Fourteen loaded cars were derailed and badly crushed and the track and bridge torn up for more than 600 feet. Conductor J. M. Hodnett, who jumped, was badly injured and was taken to the hospital at Palestine, where he is reported to have shortly afterwards died.

All trains will be delayed twelve hours unless transferred. The loss will be many thousands of dollars, being one of the worst freight wrecks ever occurring near here.

## Bathing Suits

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.  
Aydards Water Wings  
Refrigerator Baskets  
Thermos Bottles

## W. A. HOLT CO.

Exclusive Dealers Kodaks,



# KEYNOTE SPEECH OF THIRD PARTY

## Roosevelt Sets Forth Principles of National Progressives.

### "OLD PARTIES MERELY HUSKS"

Argues For Right of People to Rule; Stands For Regulation of Courts and Constructive Control of Trusts; Tackles the Tariff, High Cost of Living, Currency and Conservation.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech strikes a keynote for his followers and supporters in the new party. It lays down the plan of battle to be waged by the National Progressive party. He discusses those principles under twelve subdivisions—namely, the helplessness of the old parties, the right of the people to rule, the courts and the people, constructive control of the trusts, rights of the wage-worker, the farmer, the tariff, the high cost of living, currency, conservation, Alaska and international affairs. "The two old parties," he said, "are husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, boss ridden and privilege controlled, each a jumble of incongruous elements and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day." As opposed to this incongruity and insincerity of action he asserted that the National Progressive platform will be "a contract with the people," with definite and concrete provision to be carried out if the people ratify the contract on election day as exactly and honestly "as if it were actually enforceable under the law."

**No Help From the Old Party Machines.** Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platforms or managers show any adequate recognition of the mighty fact "that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution." This irresistible movement for economic change and improvement must be guided "by common sense and the highest ethical standards" in order to prevent reasonable evolution from becoming dangerous revolution. The Democratic party, as indicated by its present record in congress, lacks the common sense and the Republican party, by its record of stolen delegates at the Chicago convention, lacks the ethical standards.

"The men who presided over the Chicago and Baltimore conventions and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions—Mr. Root and Mr. Parker, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Sullivan—differ from one another, of course, on certain points, but these are the differences which one corporation lawyer has with another corporation lawyer when acting for different corporations. They come together at once as against a common enemy when the dominion of both is threatened by the supremacy of the people of the United States. . . . If this country is really to go forward along a path of social and economic justice there must be a new party of nation wide and nonsectarian principles, a party where the titular national chiefs and the real state leaders shall be in genuine accord, a party in whose councils the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the nation and the several states alike the same cause, the cause of human rights and of governmental efficiency." The reassertion of the states' rights doctrine of the Democratic party cripples and forecloses any real or genuine relief to the people. It reduces their promises to hopeless and empty phrases. The mission and spirit of this progressive movement will thrill the people from end to end.

**The Right of the People to Rule.** "The actions of the Chicago convention and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions." In order to assure this popular rule Mr. Roosevelt urged the adoption of presidential primaries, popular election of senators, the short ballot, efficient corrupt practices act, qualified use of the initiative and referendum and recall. The recall should be applied to administrative officers.

Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government. "All I desire to do by securing more direct control of the governmental agents and representatives of the people is to give the people the chance to make their representatives really represent them whenever the government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative. I have not come to this way of thinking from closest study or as a mere matter of theory. I have been forced to it by a long experience with the actual conditions of our political life."

**The Courts and the People.** Under this head Mr. Roosevelt strongly emphasizes the necessity of the sovereign people preserving a check on every branch of public service. Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reiterates his now well known views regarding the courts. "The American people and not the courts are to determine their own fundamental policies." This does not mean that the people are to interfere in cases which involve merely questions of justice between individuals except that "means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge." But when a judicial decision involves an interpretation of what the people mean by the constitutions which they have framed and laws passed by the

people are nullified because the courts say those laws are contrary to the people's will as expressed in their constitution there must be a "reference to the people of the public effect of such decisions under forms securing full deliberation," to the end that the people may rectify this alleged defect in their constitution by a popular vote having all the force of a constitutional amendment. "Our purpose is not to impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position whenever they stand finally in the way of social justice. . . . I am well aware that every upholder of privilege, every hired agent or beneficiary of the special interests, including many well meaning prior reformers, will denounce all this as 'socialism' or 'anarchy'—the same terms they used in the past in denouncing the movements to control the railroads and to control public utilities. As a matter of fact, the propositions I make constitute neither anarchy nor socialism, but, on the contrary, a corrective for socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

**Constructive Control of the Trusts.** In addition to punishment for wrongdoing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and complete regulation. The views of President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin in his scientific work on trust regulation are in harmony with the program of the National Progressives. "The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory." The reason for this is explained in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, by the fact that "those dealing with the subject have attempted to divide into two camps, each as unwise as the other." One camp has fixed its attention only on the need for prosperity—"prosperity to the big man on top, trusting to their mercy to let something leak through to the mass of their countrymen below, which, in effect, means that there should be no attempt to regulate the ferocious scramble in which greed and cunning reap the largest rewards." The other camp has so fixed its attention upon the injustices of the distribution of prosperity, "omitting all consideration of having something to distribute, and advocates action which, it is true, would abolish most of the inequalities of the distribution of prosperity, by only the unfortunately simple process of abolishing the prosperity itself." The tendency of these now in control of the Republican party is to give special privileges to "big business" and to correct the evil of such a course when they become crying by sporadic lawsuits under the anti-trust law. The tendency of the Democrats, judged both by their record in congress and by the Democratic platform, is to abolish all business of any size or efficiency, on the ground that all bigness is badness and littleness and weakness a sign of virtue. "What is needed is action directly the reverse of that thus confusedly indicated."

There should be applied to all industrial concerns engaged in interstate commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market the principles already adopted "in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The anti-trust law should be kept on the statute book to be invoked against every big concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices. At the same time a national industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in interstate business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by the interstate commerce commission and over the national banks by the controller of the currency and additional powers if found necessary." The commission "should have free access to the books of each corporation and power to find out exactly how it treats its employees, its rivals and the general public. . . . Any corporation voluntarily coming under the commission should not be prosecuted under the anti-trust law as long as it obeys in good faith the orders of the commission. The commission would be able to interpret in advance to any honest man asking the interpretation what he may do and what he may not do in carrying on a legitimate business." When corporations not submitting themselves to the regulations of the commission or clearly evading or violating its orders are prosecuted under the anti-trust law and convicted, the commission should have the duty of seeing "that the decree of the court is put into effect completely." Only in this way can there be avoided "such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the tobacco trusts," a prosecution which has merely resulted in increased prices to the public, injury to the small competitor and actual financial benefit to the trusts themselves.

"The Progressive proposal is definite, it is practicable. We promise nothing that we cannot carry out, we promise nothing which will jeopardize honest business. . . . Our proposal is to help honest business activity, however extensive, and to see that it is rewarded with fair return, so that there may be no oppression either of business men or the common people. We propose to make it worth while for our business men to develop the most efficient business agencies for use in international trade, for it is to the interest of our whole people that we should do well in international business. But we propose to make those business agencies do complete justice to our own people. Where these concerns deal with the necessities of life the commission should not shrink, if the necessity is proved, from going to the extent of exercising regulatory control over the conditions that create or determine monopoly prices."

"It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we enlarge and extend our foreign commerce. We are pre-emi-

nently fitted to do this because as a people we have developed high skill in the art of manufacturing; our business men are strong executives, strong organizers. In every way possible our federal government should co-operate in this important matter. Any one who has had opportunity to study and observe first hand Germany's course in this respect must realize that their policy of co-operation between government and business has in comparative few years made them a leading competitor for the commerce of the world. It should be remembered that they are doing this on a national scale and with large units of business, while the Democrats would have us believe that we should do it with small units of business, which would be controlled not by the national government, but by forty-eight conflicting state sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the progress of the times and gives our great commercial rivals in Europe—hungry for international markets—golden opportunities of which they are rapidly taking advantage."

### Social and Industrial Justice to the Wage-workers.

Referring to the opening sentence of his address, namely, "that we are now in the midst of a great economic revolution," Mr. Roosevelt presented an advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better conditions for labor. He gives it the paramount place in his speech. "The first charge upon the industrial statesmanship of the day," he said, "is to prevent human waste. The dead weight of orphanage and depleted craftsmanship, of crippled workers and workers suffering from trade diseases, of casual labor, of insecure old age and of household depletion due to industrial conditions are, like our depleted soils, our gashed mountain sides and flooded river bottoms, so many strains upon the national structure, draining the reserve strength of all industries and showing beyond all peradventure the public element and public concern in industrial health." He proposed several specific methods for preserving and improving "our human resources, and therefore our labor power." Wage scales and other labor data should be made public; all deaths, injuries and diseases due to industrial operation should be reported to the authorities; wage commissions should be established in the nation and state to determine the minimum wage scale in different industries; the federal government should investigate all industries with a view to establishing standards of sanitation and safety; there should be mine and factory inspection according to standards fixed by interstate agreement or by the federal government; national and state legislation should establish standards of compensation for industrial accidents and deaths and for diseases clearly due to industrial conditions; for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualties resulting fatally which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases; the monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but should be sufficiently high to make morality possible and to provide for education, recreation, proper care of the children, maintenance during sickness and reasonable saving for old age; excessive hours of labor should be prohibited for all wage workers, and night labor of women and children should be forbidden; one day of rest in seven should be provided by law; continuous twenty-four hour labor should be divided into three shifts of eight hours by law; tenement house manufacture should be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to governmental sanitary regulation; all industries employing women and children should be specially subject to government inspection and regulation; insurance funds against sickness, accident, invalidism and old age should be established by a charge either in whole or in part upon the industries; the suffrage should be granted to women if for no other reason to enable working women to combine for their own protection by the use of the ballot. "As a people we cannot afford to let any group of citizens or any individual citizen labor under conditions which are injurious to the common welfare. Industry, therefore, must submit to such public regulation as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or inefficiency."

**The Farmer.** "The country life commission should be revived with greatly increased power; its abandonment was a severe blow to our people. The welfare of the farmer is a basic need of this nation." The country school should be brought in touch with country life. For this reason the Progressives approve of government co-operation with the farmer to make the farm more productive. Co-operative associations of farmers both for the production and the selling of agricultural products should be encouraged. "So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities with their profit sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenment be impossible in the country communities."

"In every respect this nation has to learn the lessons of efficiency in production and distribution and of avoidance of waste and destruction. We must develop and improve instead of exhausting our resources. It is entirely possible by improvements in production, in the avoidance of waste and in business methods on the part of the farmer to give him an increased income from his farm, while at the same time reducing to the consumer the price of the articles raised on the farm. Important although education is everywhere, it has a special importance in the country. The country school must fit the country life. In the country, as elsewhere, education must be hatched up with life. The country church and the country Young Men's and Young Women's Christian asso-

ciations have great parts to play. The farmers must own and work their own land. Steps must be taken at once to put a stop to the tendency toward absentee landlordism and tenant farming."

**The Tariff.** On the tariff he says: "I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe in it as a principle approached from a standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given to favorite individuals." He believes the American people favor the principle of a protective tariff, but are in rebellion against the wrongdoing and unjust application of that policy and the abuses in past legislation. "It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff making and of tariff administration." "The first step should be the creation of a permanent commission of nonpartisan experts" of "ample powers" to secure "exact and reliable information." "The present tariff board is entirely inadequate in point of powers reposed in it and scope of work undertaken." The tariff commission in Germany affords a splendid model. This commission must scientifically determine "the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," the effect on "prices to the consumer," insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage earner. The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariff making power of congress. It shall report with full publicity and promptly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the "staggering blows to business" incident to former general revisions. The effect will be to wipe out the "log rolling and vote trading" secured by special interests in the past. "Only by this means can tariff be taken out of politics." "The substitution of a tariff for revenue only, as proposed by the Democratic platform, would plunge this country into the most widespread industrial depression we have ever seen." The revision shall be downward and not upward and secure a square deal not merely to the manufacturer, but to the wage worker and to the general consumer.

**The High Cost of Living.** "The cost of living," says Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." What is first necessary is "fearless, intelligent and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a nonpartisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their mind, no private object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy heedless of what interest may be hurt thereby and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole." The Republicans promise such an inquiry, but their rank dishonesty of action at the Chicago convention "makes their every promise worthless." It is hopeless to turn to the Democratic party for relief, because first the Democratic party "affects to find the entire high cost of living in the tariff," ignoring the patent fact that the problem is world wide, equally pressing in free trade England, and in highly protected Germany. Moreover, if the Democrats are sincere they must take all duties off the products of the farmer, and we "certainly cannot afford to have the farmer struck down." Various elements, economic, political and social, are pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt as contributing to the high cost of living. But effective legislation regarding it can only be framed on a comprehensive scale after a thorough, scientific and prompt inquiry.

"There is no more curious delusion than that the Democratic platform is a progressive platform. The Democratic platform, representing the best thought of the acknowledged Democratic leaders at Baltimore, is purely retrogressive and reactionary. There is no progress in it. It represents an effort to go back—to put this nation of 100,000,000, existing under modern conditions, back to where it was as a nation of 25,000,000 in the days of the stagecoach and canalboat. Such an attitude is toyism, not progressivism."

**The Currency.** Mr. Roosevelt declares that our present bank currency based on government bonds is unsatisfactory and urges the adoption of a system which shall provide "elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring panics." The control of such a system should be in the hands of the government and must be free from "manipulation by Wall street or the large interests."

**Conservation.** Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reaffirms his well known policy on the conservation and reclamation of national resources. We must conserve our soil, our forests, our mines, not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of our children and descendants. "The public should not alienate its fee in the water power which will be of incalculable value as a source of power in the immediate future" and "we should undertake the complete development and control of the Mississippi as a national work, just as we have undertaken the work of building the Panama canal."

**Alaska.** "In Alaska the government has an opportunity of starting in what is almost a fresh field to work out various problems by actual experiment." It should at once construct, own and operate all the railways in Alaska. It should keep the fee of all coal fields and allow them to be operated by lease with the condition in the lease that non-use shall operate as a forfeit. A system of land taxation should be tried which promotes the actual use of land and discourages the holding of land for speculation. The telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the government.

**International Affairs.** "In international affairs this country should behave toward other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves toward other private citizens." Our small army should have efficiency;

the navy must be steadily built up until "it proves possible to secure by international agreement a general reduction of armaments." The Panama canal must be fortified. Panama canal tolls on deep water commerce should be uniform to all nations, including ourselves. American coastwise vessels should pass through the canal free, for this would be no discrimination against foreign nations and would give us reasonable competition with transcontinental railways. No foreign treaty should be entered into which we do not mean to scrupulously observe in every particular.

**Conclusion.** In summing up the specific policies expounded in his address Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows: "Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know just what my deepest convictions are on the great questions of today, so that if you choose to make me your standard bearer in the fight you shall make your choice understanding exactly how I feel—and if, after hearing me, you think you ought to choose some one else I shall loyally abide by your choice. The convictions to which I have come have not been arrived at as the result of study in the closet or the library, but from the knowledge I have gained through hard experience during the many years in which, under many and varied conditions, I have striven and toiled with men. I believe in a larger use of the governmental power to help remedy industrial wrongs because it has been borne in on me by actual experience that without the exercise of such power many of the wrongs will go unremedied. I believe in a larger opportunity for the people themselves directly to participate in government and to control their governmental agents, because long experience has taught me that without such control many of their agents will represent them badly. By actual experience in office I have found that, as a rule, I could secure the triumph of the causes in which I most believed, not from the politicians and the men who claim an exceptional right to speak in business and government, but by going over their heads and appealing directly to the people themselves."

"I am not under the slightest delusion as to any power that during my political career I have at any time possessed. Whatever of power I at any time had I obtained from the people. I could exercise it only so long as and to the extent that the people not merely believed in me, but heartily backed me up. Whatever I did as president I was able to do only because I had the backing of the people. When on any point I did not have that backing, when on any point I differed from the people, it mattered not whether I was right or whether I was wrong, my power vanished. I tried my best to lead the people, to advise them, to tell them what I thought was right; if necessary I never hesitated to tell them what I thought they ought to hear, even though it would be unpleasant for them to hear it, but I recognized that my task was to try to lead them and not to drive them, to take them into my confidence, to try to show them that I was right and then loyally and in good faith to accept their decision. I will do anything for the people except what my conscience tells me is wrong, and that I can do for no man and no set of men. I hold that a man cannot serve the people well unless he serves his conscience, but I hold also that where his conscience bids him refuse to do what the people desire he should not try to continue in office against their will. Our government system should be so shaped that the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out the wishes of the people, shall at their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office, and I hold that the public servant can by so doing better than in any other way serve both them and his conscience."

"Surely there never was a fight better worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what befalls any one of us who for the time being stands in the forefront of the battle. I hope we shall win, and I believe that if we can wake the people to what the fight really means we shall win. But, win or lose, we shall not falter. Whatever fate may at the moment overtake any of us, the movement itself will not stop. Our cause is based on the eternal principles of righteousness, and even though we who now lead may for the time fall in the end the cause itself shall triumph. Six weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a convention which was not dominated by honest men, a convention wherein sat, alas, a majority of men who, with sneering indifference to every principle of right, so acted as to bring to a shameful end a party which had been founded over half a century ago by men in whose souls burned the fire of lofty endeavor. Now to you men who in your turn have come together to spend and be spent in the endless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of brotherhood for the betterment of our nation, to you who glid yourselves for this great new fight in the never ending warfare for the good of humankind, I say in closing what in that speech I said in closing: We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord."

### "COLLEGE GIRL" AT 80 GETS DIPLOMA IN 2 YEARS

Cleveland, O., Aug. 6.—Mrs. A. D. Winship of the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, is no doubt the oldest "college girl" in America, if not in the world. She became a student at the University of Ohio when she was 78 years old, and is now 80. She expects to receive her diploma from Wisconsin in two years more. Her interest in the world and in life in general is as great as that of a woman with the greater part of life ahead of her.

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## Woman Tells Lie Is Sent to Prison Secures Pardon

Special to The Morning News

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6.—Gladys Johnson told a lie. It wasn't much of a lie, it hurt no one, but for telling it she was sent to prison for two years. She stayed nine months. Then the governor pardoned her, and to satisfy the demands of a prudish righteous society she had to marry her husband over again.

Back in Iowa, when Gladys Johnson was in her teens, she married a man. They separated, which is of no consequence now. The man got a divorce and married again, and Gladys Johnson came west to forget the past. She met and married Henry Johnson, a laborer. They were married in San Francisco and came to Seattle, where they commanded the respect and friendship of the workmen's community in which they lived.

Mrs. Johnson more than a year ago brought suit against the city of Seattle for personal injuries resulting from a fall on a defective sidewalk. She proved her case and got a verdict of \$2500.

Cross-examined by the prosecuting attorney, she was asked: "Were you ever married before?"

Mrs. Johnson, anxious to bury the past, answered "No."

That was a lie.

She didn't lie about the accident. A truthful answer to the question could not have influenced the result of the suit. But she lied.

The prosecuting attorney remembered a state law, a "second degree perjury" law, which had been on the statute books since 1909, but had never been invoked. It fitted the case of Gladys Johnson, who had lied because she did not want the world to know of her past unhappiness.

A judge of the superior court sentenced Gladys Johnson to two years in the penitentiary, and Johnson to a

short term in jail. For he lied, too—the same lie.

About the same time a notorious real estate swindler, who had cheated the public out of millions of dollars and in doing so had told uncounted lies, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

The Seattle Star compared these sentences and started an agitation in Gladys Johnson's behalf, which roused the entire state. Petitions were circulated, demanding a pardon, and these received tens of thousands of signatures. The Seattle Jail Reform Society took up the matter.

In the meantime the woman had not been committed to the penitentiary, but was held in jail. The other day the pardon came.

In the same hour came a minister, and Henry Johnson with a license. It appears the record of her San Francisco marriage to Johnson was destroyed in the earthquake.

They led Gladys Johnson from her cell to the sheriff's office. A committee of the Jail Reform Society was there. Gladys Johnson laughed a little and cried a little, and big Henry Johnson gulped and stammered over the sacred words of the ceremony, and the committee kissed the "bride" and shook the "groom's" hands, and together they went out into the sunshine.

Now society has forgiven the Johnsons because they have made good the loss in the earthquake of a bit of paper.

And the law has forgiven the "liars" for answering untruthfully a question concerning a buried past in which the law was in no way concerned.

Politeness, courtesy, willingness to be helpful and accommodating friendliness, are sometimes considered small things and a waste of time where a rush for money getting is the great problem. This is a mistake, for when all of the citizens of a town or city combine together to exhibit these traits, especially to strangers, it will be found one of the greatest drawing cards to business and investors. One of the strongest reasons why visitors and strangers will like such a place is because "everybody there seems so friendly and obliging."



## FISHERMEN ON ISLAND OF ST. PIERRE AT TIMES BLOSSOM MYSTERIOUSLY INTO WEALTH

St. Pierre's great industry is treasure hunting. The treasure hunters find their justification in the frequent shipwrecks along this coast and the many changes of ownership the archipelago has experienced.

In the forty years from 1778 to 1816 the colony was seized by Great Britain and returned to France by treaty five times. The local theory is that every time the British swooped down like wolves on the fold the French repaired to the deserted hills behind the city—St. Pierre is built on a slip along the harbor's edge, with a barren wilderness of hills to bury their silver spoons. Much of this property, according to the natives, was never recovered, whereby is presented a wide field for speculation.

### Blossomed Out in Wealth.

Several years ago a poor Miquelon fisherman suddenly blossomed out as a man of wealth. One day he was a struggling seaman, in debt to the company which outfits fishing boats. On the next he had moved to St. Pierre, center of life and light in the colony, and settled down to a life of affluent idleness. He built a house at a cost of thirty thousand francs. When it was completed his neighbors, dumb with amazement, heard him order it torn down, to be raised on lines more to his liking. His old friends naturally were divided between a theory that he had found a genie in a bottle and a suspicion that he had sold himself to the devil for spot cash.

As for the fisherman himself, he followed his primrose path quite unsympathetic to public curiosity.

Presently another resident of the colony began to live at a pace beyond his apparent income, though with less ostentation than the first. Then, after some years of luxury, the erstwhile poor Miquelon fisherman died. His widow, although she knew no more than her neighbors about the source of her husband's wealth, never doubted that he had left a large estate and deemed it fitting to order from France an expensive granite monument. But before it arrived the fisherman's administrators had discovered that he left nothing beyond what he had bought and paid for during his lifetime—neither stocks, bonds nor bullion. There was not even enough to pay for the monument, which to this day lies where it was unloaded on the steamboat wharf at St. Pierre.

### To Montreal Once a Year.

Meantime the surviving actor in this drama of treasure trove, the amiable gentleman referred to above as a Monte Cristo of Fogland, continued, and

continues, to prosper. The statement is offered on reasonably good authority that once every year he sends his brother to Montreal with a bag filled with oblong gold coins about as long as a man's finger. These, presumably, are exchanged in the Canadian financial center for enough modern currency to carry the family along in comfort for another twelvemonth.

Obviously it was unbearable that the mystery surrounding the source of this sudden wealth should persist. So the good people of the two islands have evolved an explanation that has at least the merit of explaining whether or not it be the truth. And there is no substantial reason why it may not be.

The story goes that the fisherman, who appears to have been a devotee of the rest cure, was strolling idly through the waste places of Miquelon one day when he came upon a brick-roofed grave marked by a wooden cross, well hidden in the woods. He had seen this lonely grave before. It was, in fact, well known to the fishermen of Miquelon, although none could tell whose resting place it was. They took it for granted that here had been laid away, in a time antecedent to the memory of any living person, some poor seaman from among the many who had perished on this ill-omened coast.

### A Chest of Gold!

Our fisherman dreamily contemplated the melancholy spot. Presently a question began to fret him. If this were indeed the grave of a shipwrecked seaman, why was it located so far back from the shore, here in the depths of the hills? He puzzled over this problem without receiving any light until finally a reckless solution developed—he would seek the answer in the grave. With trembling hands he pulled the bricks apart and there, in a chest, he found the store of gold, hysterical joy!

Finding the cache was not all, however. France demands two-thirds of all treasure trove and the fisherman was reluctant to share in that proportion. Yet the coin was not of a kind to circulate in St. Pierre without provoking irritating inquiry. At last he took the dilemma to the one man of education he knew and soon afterward both of them began to display symptoms of wealth. The grave in the woods, according to the accepted theory, had been dug by survivors of some ancient wreck, who had never been able to return to claim their treasure.—J. Earl Clauson, in *Outing Magazine*.

## REPORT MADE ON WORK OF BRAZOS WATERWAY

STATEMENT ISSUED BY MAJOR EARL I. BROWN, UNITED STATES ENGINEER.

In the annual report of Major Earl I. Brown, United States engineer for the Galveston district, he states relative to the Brazos river work:

### Mouth of Brazos River.

A contract dated July 5, 1911, was entered into with the Bowers Southern Dredging company of Galveston for dredging a channel 150 feet wide and 18 feet deep from the outer edge of the jetties up to the railway wharf, a distance of 12,000 feet. Work was begun in August, 1911, and completed in December, 1911, 618,361 cubic yards being excavated at a total cost of \$57,419.67, including expenses for superintendence, inspection, etc. The least depth through the channels June 30, 1912, was 13 1/2 feet.

On February 15, 1912, a contract was awarded to Charles Clarke & Co., of Galveston, for repairs to the northeast jetty, damaged by the storm of 1909. Work was begun Feb. 20, 1912, and during the year there has been placed 1,452.85 tons of large riprap at \$4.25 per ton, and \$70.15 tons of small riprap at \$4.75 per ton, completing jetty ready for concrete cap from station 0 to station 5 and partially completing from station 5 to station 7, making a total tonnage of 2,223 tons placed at a total cost of \$12,651.85, including superintendence, inspection, etc.

A total of \$571,250 has been appropriated to date for this project.

### Improving Brazos River.

On December 15, 1911, the United States snagboat Navasota, which had been engaged in snagging and bank trimming on the Brazos river below mile 55, struck a snag at mile 93.3-4 while en route to Galveston repairs and sank in 20 feet of water. All attempts to raise the snagboat were unsuccessful, owing to the great natural depth of water at this point, frequent rises which filled the hull and house with sand and gravel and the weakened condition of the hull. Under the existing conditions it was deemed advisable, as well as economical, to build an entirely new hull, at an estimated cost of \$6000, and to remove and use the machinery from the wreck. Plans for a new hull are being prepared and construction will be undertaken in the near future. The work of removing the machinery from the Navasota is now in progress.

During the year the United States snagboat Waco continued the work of snagging and bank trimming on the Brazos river below mile 49 and between miles 94 and 115. From Dec. 15, 1911, to May 1, 1912, the Waco worked on the wreck of the Navasota and on the channel between mile 94 and Richmond (mile 99) and is at present engaged in removing the machinery from the Navasota.

During the year these snagboats removed 1,259 large snags, 1,087 small snags and 17,660 overhanging trees, at total cost of 7.07c per snag. The dredge Navasota also dredged through several snags, removing a total of 8,550 cubic yards of sand, at a total

cost of 1.155c per cubic yard. The work of attempting to raise the Navasota was carried on by the Waco, assisted by the crew of the Navasota, working from barges, at a total cost of \$3,293.75.

### From Old Washington to Waco.

Lock and dam at Hidalgo Falls—Work was resumed at this lock and dam Nov. 27, 1911, and continued to the end of the fiscal year. The following work has been accomplished during this time. Property lines have been relocated on both sides of the river for 600 feet above and 1000 feet below the lock, showing condition of banks, has been made. A total of \$183.72 has been expended.

For overhauling plant, a total of \$4,286.35 was expended.

Weir—Cofferdam constructed, the upper section built with four-inch lumber and lower one put in with material taken from the bed of the river. Owing to rises in river filling up channel above Weir, a new channel had to be dredged after each rise to get plant down to Weir. Dredging has been done seven times, and about 250 lineal feet dredged each time. Money expended, \$2,881.21.

Beaver Trap—Upper and lower shoes bolted in place and filled around with concrete. Timber for Bear Trap has been hauled from leased ground to lock site and shed built over same. Money expended, \$338.87.

Lock Gates, Valves, Operating Mechanism, Etc.—Constructed under contract with the Independence Bridge company of Pittsburgh, approved Dec. 2, 1911. Received, unloaded at Hereington and hauled to lock site commenced. Money expended, \$9,482.22.

Ironwork—For pass Weir and Bear Trap, hauled from leased ground to lock site, cleaned, painted and stored. Money expended, \$952.35.

For lock tender's dwelling, \$3,923.46 was expended.

The work is about 50 per cent completed, and no further sum is submitted, as it is proposed to complete it with funds on hand. It is not proposed to install any of the movable parts of this lock and dam at present, but to store them. Whenever the needs of navigation demand, they can be installed very promptly.

The condition of the work is as stated below:

Lock—The land and river walls of the lock, lock chamber, wing walls, upper and lower guide cribs and apron crib have been completed. The bank behind the land wall has been graded and paved with riprap. The gates and valves have been purchased and stored at the site.

Pass—All piles for pass have been driven and all concrete placed completing masonry of same. The hunders have been set. The pass crib has been completed and fitted with riprap. The steel and operating machinery for the pass at the site of the lock, but is yet to be installed.

Pier No. 1.—All piles have been driven and all concrete placed. Values have been placed. The remaining steel and machinery is on hand, but not installed. Now in storage.

Drift Chute.—Piles driven, machinery complete, apron crib completed, upper and lower shoes set. All steel and timber for the gates are on hand, in storage. The gates are yet to be built and installed.

Pier No. 2.—Piles driven and masonry completed. Valves set. Remaining steel on hand, in storage.

Weir.—Round and sheet piling all

driven. All concrete yet to be placed, crib now being built and steel to be set. All steel on hand, in storage, with exception of service car for operating. The timber for crib is on hand and being put in place.

Abutment.—The abutment is completed and the bank behind the abutment is graded and paved with riprap.

During the year there was expended on this work of improvement \$22,692.26.

Lock and Dam No. 8.—Work was begun on this lock and dam in December, 1911, and has continued to the end of the fiscal year. The work is about 25 per cent complete.

Cofferdam for lock is about 30 per cent completed and 60 foundation piles have been driven. All around piles and about half the lumber for the cofferdam has been received and 99 per cent of foundation piles for lock have been received; also one carload of reinforcing steel.

The cost of the work done to June 30, 1912, was \$42,226.70.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING THAT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND BOARDS OF TRUSTEES AND MANAGERS OF THE EDUCATIONAL ELEEMOSYNARY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS SHALL BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED FOR THE TERM OF SIX YEARS.** (H. J. R. No. 9.) House Joint Resolution.

An act proposing an amendment to Article 16 of the constitution of the state of Texas, by adding a new section thereto, to be entitled "Section 30a," providing that the members of the Board of Regents of the State University, and the board of trustees or managers of educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions of the state and such other boards as have been, or may hereafter be established by law, may be elected or appointed for term of six (6) years, one-third of the members of said boards to be elected or appointed every two (2) years in the manner provided by law, fixing the time for holding the election, and making the appropriation therefor.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That Article 16 of the constitution be amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known and designated as "30a," and to read as follows:

Section 30a. The legislature may provide by law that the members of the Board of Regents of the State University and Boards of Trustees or managers of the educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions of the state, and such boards as have been or may hereafter be established by law, may hold their respective offices for the term of six (6) years, one-third of the members of such boards to be elected or appointed every two (2) years in such manner as the legislature may determine; vacancies in such offices to be filled as may be provided by law; and the legislature shall enact suitable laws to give effect to this section.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitution, amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for the members of the legislature, at the next general election to be held in this state, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall have printed or written on their ballots: "For the amendment of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, regulating the term of office of the Board of Regents of the State University, and other boards of trustees or managers, heretofore established by law." And all voters opposed to said amendment shall have printed or written on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, regulating the term of office of the Board of Regents of the State University, and other boards of trustees or managers, heretofore established by law."

Sec. 3. The governor of this state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and have the same published, as required by the constitution of Texas.

Sec. 4. The sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said proclamation, publication and election.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION AUTHORIZING CITIES OF MORE THAN 5000 INHABITANTS TO ADOPT THEIR CHARTERS BY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.** (H. J. R. No. 10.) House Joint Resolution.

House Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Section 5 of Article II, of the constitution of the state of Texas, providing for cities of more than five thousand (5000) inhabitants to adopt their charter by a vote of the people.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 5. Cities having more than five thousand (5000) inhabitants may, by a majority vote of the qualified voters of said city, at an election held for that purpose, adopt or amend their charters, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the legislature, and providing that no charter or any ordinance passed under said provision inconsistent with the constitution of the state, or of the general laws enacted by the legislature of this state; said cities may levy, assess and collect such taxes as may be authorized by law or by their charters; but no tax for any purpose shall ever be lawful for any one year, which shall exceed two and one-half per cent on the taxable property of such city, and no debt shall ever be created by any city, unless at the same time provision be made to assess and collect annually a sufficient sum to pay the interest thereon and creating a sinking fund of at least two per cent thereon; and provided further, that no city charter shall be altered,

amended or repealed oftener than every two years.

Sec. 2. The governor of this state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation, submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas at the next general election held in this state, or in case any previous election shall be held in this state for other purposes, then this proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state. At such election, those favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots, the words: "For amendment to Section 5, Article II, of the constitution, authorizing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants to adopt their charters by a vote of the people;" those opposing said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against amendment to Section 5, Article II, of the Constitution, authorizing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants to adopt their charters by a vote of the people." The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much as is necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the state of Texas out of moneys not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of the publication of this amendment and the proclamation for the election.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO AUTHORIZE THE GRANT OF AID TO INDIGENT AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR WIVES.** (S. J. R. No. 9.) Senate Joint Resolution.

Senate joint resolution to amend Section 51 of Article 3, of the constitution of the state of Texas, so as to authorize the grant of aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows, and to soldiers and sailors who served in the militia and in organizations for the protection of the frontier and their indigent widows, and to grant aid for the establishment and maintenance of a home for the indigent and dependent wives and widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors, and such women as aided the Confederacy, and authorize a special ad valorem pension tax, and making appropriations for same.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 51, Article 3, of the constitution of the state of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 3, Section 51. The legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatsoever; provided, however, the legislature may grant aid to indigent and disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors who came to Texas prior to January 1, 1900, and their widows in indigent circumstances, and who have been bona fide residents of the state of Texas since January 1, 1900, and who were married to such soldiers and sailors anterior to January 1, 1900; to indigent and disabled soldiers, who under special laws of the state of Texas, during the war between the states served for a period of at least six months in organizations for the protection of the frontier against Indian raids or Mexican marauders, and to indigent and disabled soldiers of the militia of the state of Texas, who were inactive service for a period of at least six months during the war between the states, to the widows of such soldiers who are in indigent circumstances, and who were married to such soldiers prior to January 1, 1900, provided that the word "widow" in the preceding lines of this section shall not apply to women born since 1861, and also to grant aid for the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows, and women who aided in the Confederacy under such regulations and limitations as may be provided for by law; provided, the legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together in the home.

The legislature shall have the power to levy and collect, in addition to all other taxes heretofore permitted by the constitution of Texas, a state ad valorem tax on property not exceeding five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for the purpose of creating a special fund for the payment of pensions for services in the Confederate army and navy, frontier organizations and the militia of the state of Texas, and for the widows of such soldiers serving in said armies, navies, organizations or militia.

Sec. 2. The governor of the state is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the state of Texas at the general election of 1912. At which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "For the Amendment of Section 51, Article 3 of the Constitution relating to increase of Confederate pensions;" and the voters opposed to said amendments shall have written or printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 51, Article 3 of the Constitution, relating to increase of Confederate pensions."

Sec. 3. The sum of \$5,000.00 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION CREATING THE OFFICE OF PRISON COMMISSIONER AND MAKING THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS SIX YEARS.** (H. J. R. No. 22.) House Joint Resolution.

A joint resolution proposing to amend Article XVI of the state constitution by adding thereto Section 58, creating the office of Prison Commissioner, and making the term of office of the members of the Board of Prison Commissioners six years, and making an appropriation.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Texas:

Section 1. That Article XVI of the

constitution of the state of Texas be amended by adding thereto a new section which shall be known as Section 58, and shall read as follows:

Section 58. (Article XVI.) The Board of Prison Commissioners charged by law with the control and management of the state prisons, shall be composed of three members appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, and whose terms of office shall be six years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided that the terms of office of the Board of Prison Commissioners first appointed after the adoption of this amendment, shall begin on January 20th of the year following the adoption of this amendment, and shall hold office as follows: One shall serve two years, one four years and one six years. Their terms to be decided by lot after they shall have qualified, and one Prison Commissioner shall be appointed every two years thereafter. In case of a vacancy in said office, the governor of this state shall fill said vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term thereof.

Sec. 2. The governor of this state is hereby directed to issue and have published the necessary proclamation for the submission of this proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Texas to the qualified voters for members of the legislature of the state of Texas at the next general election to be held in this state. All persons favoring said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots "For a six years' term of Prison Commissioners;" and those opposed to the adoption of this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against a six years' term for Prison Commissioners."

### TRAIN MILE AND QUARTER LONG

Special to The Morning News.

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 6.—Unique in the history of railroading are the tremendous trains that have within the past week been made up on the Lehigh Valley railroad. A few days ago a train of 115 cars of coal bound for Bethlehem Steel works created wonderment. Since then the trains have constantly been growing larger.

Yesterday a new record was made when a train of 133 coal cars moved eastward from the Perth Amboy docks for the Mahoning yards, where they will be distributed to the mines. The train was 7,000 feet long or more than a mile and a quarter, and was drawn by two locomotives, a three pushing. It is said the trains are so enormous because trainmen are scarce.

Our motto: "Civic beauty in the town and home. Cleanliness the watchword and wholesomeness the result."

## Rich Girl Takes Friends to Orient



MISS BELLE BRITTAIN.

Special to The Morning News.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—Miss Belle Brittain, daughter of the late Colonel N. J. Brittain, from whom she inherited a little over one million dollars, is preparing to start early the coming winter on a thorough tour of the Orient. An all around athlete and lover of outdoor life, Miss Brittain intends to travel through the land of the Chinese in a caravan. She has little thought for the danger which such a trip will probably entail, for she will be accompanied by half a dozen of her girl friends, all experts with firearms. And, of course, several young men of Herculean proportions, commanded by an austere chaplain, will escort the charming invaders of the Orient.

## Fifty Per Cent Commission Is Paid to Field Superintendents Who Collect for the Anti-Saloon League.

The following extracts are taken from the proceedings of the House Investigating Committee, appointed by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second Legislature, at its first called session, to investigate the Prohibition Amendment Election held July 22, 1911, published by authority of the House of Representatives as a part of the House Journal.

Dr. J. H. Gambrell, called as a witness, testified (page 70): "I am superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, which is an interdenominational organization." The questions and answers given below are from his testimony, as shown on page 71 and pages following.

"What salary do you receive, Doctor, as superintendent of the association?"

A.—"Three thousand dollars."

Q.—"What does each superintendent of the field force receive?"

A.—"They are employed on a commission basis and pay the force according to the work they do."

Q.—"What commission do they receive?"

A.—"Fifty per cent."

Q.—"Sir?"

A.—"Fifty per cent."

Q.—"Of what amount?"

A.—"Fifty per cent of the amount collected."

Q.—"What from—from what source do they collect this money—what manner?"

A.—"Whenever they speak we have a card system, a pledge card system, whereby pledges are taken for twelve months, payable quarterly, in any amount that the subscriber wishes to give—any amount from 10 cents up; these cards are all passed, and all cash passed in by the field men to the headquarters; all these pledges are entered on the books, cash all entered, of course; quarterly statements are sent these parties making these pledges, and whatever is paid on these pledges, the field men get 50 per cent of it; they pay their own expenses."

Q.—"What becomes of the other 50 per cent?"

A.—"It is used in the office in maintaining the office force."

Q.—"This 50 per cent that the field men receive of the collections is 50 per cent of the amount pledged by these cards for the year, as it is paid in?"

A.—"As it is paid in."

Q.—"Yes, sir. This 50 per cent which comes into your office, as reported by the field superintendent, does it remain in your office as part of the funds to be expended in the state of Texas, or is any portion of it sent out of the state?"

A.—"It is: there is 2 1/2 per cent of the funds that goes to the support of the national superintendent."

Q.—"Two and one-half per cent?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"That is reported by whom to the national association?"

A.—"By me."

Q.—"By yourself?"

A.—"Yes, sir. It is reported to the national superintendent himself."

Q.—"Do you know of your own knowledge what salary is received by the national superintendent of the national association?"

A.—"No, sir. I do not."

Q.—"From what other sources except these do you receive contributions for this work?"

A.—"None others."

Q.—"Are there any voluntary contributions paid?"

A.—"Oh, yes, rarely."

Q.—"By superintendents—state superintendents?"

A.—"Yes, sir, sometimes."

Q.—"During the past year, has any other state lent its financial assistance through its organization to the state board of the state of Texas?"

A.—"No, sir."

Q.—"If there had been any—"

A.—"If you will let me, I will just state the records. Our books show that only two amounts have come to the league outside of the state; one amount was from Los Angeles, but sent by a man who lived in Dallas; he was away during the time and sent his check; the other was the case of a woman who came to this state with her husband, whose health was bad, and who came here hoping to regain his health, and during the time they were here they attended a meeting somewhere and he made a pledge of \$4—\$1 a quarter—and he died, and she went back to Nashville and sent the \$4. These two amounts are the only two amounts that have come to the league outside of the state of which—but both of them were pledged inside the state."

Q.—"What financial assistance, if any, did the national association render you?"

A.—"None."

Q.—"What assistance, if any, Doctor, did any of the states, through your organization—I mean the organization of which you are the superintendent—render in sending speakers into Texas?"

A.—"None. We had—I mean the league had no speakers from outside of the state."

Q.—"Now, then, how much did you collect during the year for campaign purposes up to the 22nd?"

A.—"Do you mean up to the close of the campaign?"

Q.—"Yes, sir."

A.—"This statement here gives it all. I haven't made the figures. In the quarter beginning January 1 and ending April 1 the total receipts were \$7,409.07, and April 1 to July 1 the total receipts were \$7,734.46."

Q.—"Doctor, is that the entire amount collected by all the field superintendents?"

A.—"Yes, sir, it is the complete financial exhibit."

Q.—"And of that amount they received their commissions of 50 per cent?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"Let me have your statement, there, just a moment."

A.—"Which do you want, the first or the last?"

Q.—"Either, it doesn't make any difference or both, I expect, will be necessary. Now, you paid in commissions 50 per cent of this amount. How much does that amount to? That total amount is \$16,558.55, I find it. Of that amount you paid out \$8000 to these different field superintendents, or a little better than that?"

A.—"The total amount is a little more than that, isn't it?"

Q.—"Well, that is the amount collected?"

A.—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"The amount collected during that time is what I speak of."



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**WACO MILITIA GOES TO ALEXANDRIA TODAY**

BOYS HAVE BEEN PREPARING FOR TRIP AND EXPECT TO CAPTURE HONORS.

The Waco company of the Texas National Guard will board a special car Wednesday morning for the trip to the big Arkansas-Louisiana-Texas encampment at Alexandria. The boys will spend two weeks at drills, hikes and general outdoor life.  
It will be an enthusiastic delegation of youngsters that is to represent Waco. The boys have been anticipating this trip for several weeks, and they expect to bring home some of the laurels in the rifle matches. The Waco company claims the best shots in the state.

**Local News Notes**

B. L. Dean is in Aransas Pass. Felix Dyer left on Tuesday for a visit to El Paso.

Misses Mary Evans, of Bryan, and Effie Hora of Fort Worth, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Kingsbury at 1222 Columbus street.  
R. Q. Murphree, county judge of Hamilton, Texas, arrived in Waco last night. He will spend two days here on business.

R. E. L. Jackson, representative of the Crunden-Martin Woodenware company of St. Louis, has returned from a trip over his route. The last few days were spent in the western part of the state, and he reports that conditions are encouraging.

**VETERAN OFFICER ARRESTS A NEGRO**

J. D. Clifton of Hillsboro, deputy sheriff of Hill county, arrived in Waco last night with Wm. Johnson, a negro charged with criminal assault on a small negro girl living near Irene. The negro was arrested at Leroy. Mr. Clifton, while riding on a freight train, saw the negro going to Leroy and waited for him there. He was held in the city jail here last night. For 21 years, Mr. Clifton has been deputy sheriff of Hill county. At the primary July 27, he was nominated for constable at Hillsboro and will qualify in December. He will return to Hillsboro this morning with the negro.

**WATERMELON FEAST.**  
A watermelon "cutting" featured the weekly entertainment at the Country club last night. The feast took place on the lawn during a recess in the ball room.

**CONTRACTS FOR PAVING ARE LET**

SOUTH SEVENTH STREET AND ALLEYS BETWEEN BUSINESS STREETS TO BENEFIT.

**GUARANTEES ARE MADE**

City Commissioners May Announce Other Acceptances of Paving Bids Today.

The city commission at an adjourned meeting Tuesday night awarded the contract to pave two blocks on South Seventh street and two alleys, both running from Fifth to Sixth, between Washington and Austin and between Austin and Franklin streets. The contracts for the paving of the additional twenty-six blocks, for which bids were opened, are held under advisement and will probably be announced at a called meeting of the commission Wednesday. Contracts will be awarded for a total of twenty-eight blocks and two alleys, the total cost aggregating probably \$150,000.

The commission will launch the city into its first experiment with Hassam and Dolarway wood blocks as pavement in this new work, it is announced. Ockander Bros. got the contract for paving South Seventh street from Austin to Mary streets with Hassam. Their bid was \$1.84 per square yard. The Dolarway company, represented by Roy McDonald, was awarded the contract to pave the two alleys with Dolarway at a price of \$1.35 per square yard.

The commissioners considered the bids in executive session and would give no intimation as to what material will be used on North Fifth street. It was announced, however, that South Sixth street would be paved with wood blocks. Prices were received on vitrified brick, bituminous concrete, bitulithite, creosoted wood blocks, Hassam and Dolarway for each of the jobs. Hassam, the commissioners say, is peculiarly fitted for use on South Seventh street. Hassam is a solid concrete with a hard wearing surface. Dolarway, which is to be used in the two alleys, is a hard concrete.

**Five-Year Guarantees.**  
In all the contracts the city is guaranteed maintenance of the paving for a period of five years. All bids were received on this basis. The commissioners say the bids are lower than have been received on any former paving jobs in Waco.

Seven paving contractors were bidders for the various jobs, and each bid represented several typewritten pages. The bids were opened at the Tuesday morning session of the commission, when more than a dozen paving men were present.

Proposals were received from the following: Texas Bitulithite company, Fort Worth; Creosoted Wood Block Paving company, New Orleans; Austin Bros., Dallas; R. S. Blome & Co., Chicago; Roach-Manigan company, Fort Worth; Ockander Bros., and Roy McDonald of Waco.

A petition from several property owners in the paving district on North Fifth street asked that their thoroughfare be paved with Hassam. The petition was received, but no action was taken on it.

**Arc Lights Are Ordered.**

H. D. Earls, superintendent, and S. P. Ross, Waco attorney of the Cotton Belt, visited the commissioners Tuesday morning and asked that the company be allowed to eliminate the arc lights at the crossings at Forrest, Peach, Ninth, Twentieth and some other streets. The city, in a recent ordinance, requested the Cotton Belt to install nine additional street lights. The visitors said the proposed new lights would mean a total additional expense of \$600 annually to the company. The commissioners granted the company the privilege to eliminate the light at Forrest street, but stood firm on the light proposition at the other streets.

G. W. Bounds' petition to erect a tent inside the fire limits at South Eighth street was refused. The commission also authorized an order to the effect that hereafter all petitions for buildings inside the fire limits are to be approved by the fire commissioner. Fire Commissioner Wright reported he had ordered the removal of a new corrugated iron building which is inside the limits on North Eighth street. The building did not comply with the city's rules, he said.

Citizens in the vicinity of Vermont and Indiana streets on Thirteenth street submitted a complaint against a stagnant pool of water in the street. The city attorney was instructed to take steps to remedy the situation.

**City Physician Reports.**

July was a light month for both births and deaths in Waco, according to the report of City Physician E. Toomin. The report shows a total of thirty-nine deaths and eighteen births.

The mortality table suggests an annual death rate of 12.18 according to his figures. Dr. Toomin says twenty-five deaths were due to non-preventable diseases, while eight cases were due to preventable or infectious diseases. In the latter class he reports one death from cholera infantum, three deaths from typhoid fever and four deaths from tuberculosis.

The births were divided as follows: White male 8, white female 8, colored male 1. A feature of his report shows that not a single negro girl and only one negro boy has been born in Waco in the last three months.

**OF THE HERBIDES.**  
A Colorado preacher says:  
"Put old maids under han,  
Exile 'em to some island." Guess  
He means the Isle of Man.

**Woman Progressive Attends Convention**



Mrs. William Grant Brown, one of the best known clubwomen and advocates of "women's votes" in New York state, who is a delegate to the national progressive convention in Chicago.

**WACO PIONEER VICTIM OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE**

JOHN CURTISS EATON DIES AT HOME OF DAUGHTER—FORMERLY IN BUSINESS HERE.

John Curtiss Eaton, 65 years old, died at 1:45 o'clock this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Curran, Seventeenth and Franklin street. He had been ill for some time and death was due to Bright's disease. Funeral services will be announced later. Mr. Eaton resided in Waco for over 35 years and was formerly engaged in the wholesale grocery business, the firm being Eaton, Guinan & Co. For some time past, he has been state agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company with offices in the Amicable building.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary P. Eaton, and seven children, Mrs. J. E. Turner, Mrs. Richard Harrison and Mrs. W. F. Curran, all of Waco, and Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton of Fort Worth, Mrs. H. J. Herbig of Raymondville, Texas, John J. Eaton of Fort Worth, and Fred S. Watson of Pasadena, California.

**WILSON HAS A TALK WITH RUNNING MATE**

ROLLA WELLS OF ST. LOUIS IS TREASURER OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 6.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, democratic presidential nominee, met Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, the vice presidential nominee, tonight at Spring Lake, two miles away. It was the first time the two had seen each other within a year and their greeting was cordial. Gov. Marshall came to attend the ceremonies at Seagirt tomorrow, in which Gov. Wilson will be notified of his nomination for the presidency.

The governor today got in communication with National Chairman McCombs and was able to announce the appointment of Rolla Wells, many times mayor of St. Louis, a Princeton graduate of the class of 1878 and a lifelong friend of the nominee, as treasurer of the national democratic committee. For vice chairman of the finance committee Gov. Wilson named Chas. R. Crane, a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, a staunch supporter of Senator La Follette in his campaign for the nomination and once an appointee of President Taft to be minister to China, but recalled.

**Wilson's Speech 6000 Words Long.**  
The final ceremonies tomorrow afternoon will be both simple and brief. About 3 o'clock Ollie James, chairman of the committee of fifty-two, officially will notify Gov. Wilson of his nomination. Gov. Wilson, speaking from the veranda of his mansion, will deliver his speech of acceptance, approximately 6000 words in length.

**SANTA FE'S FREIGHT BUSINESS INCREASING**

J. G. Fitzhugh, division freight agent of the Santa Fe with his headquarters at Temple, spent Tuesday in Waco, looking after matters pertaining to the interest of his road. Mr. Fitzhugh says traffic on his division is heavy, and is increasing. He looks for an exceptionally good business this fall.

**TRAFFIC ORDINANCE IS DISREGARDED; 3 ARRESTS**

Policeman Landrum, stationed at Fourth and Franklin streets, Tuesday evening arrested three people for disregarding the traffic ordinance. They were Claud Doyle, W. T. Childs and "Wagon No. 7, Crow Bros." according to the docket.

**SENSATIONAL HALT IN DARROW TRIAL**

HIS CHIEF COUNSEL IS GIVEN A JAIL SENTENCE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

By The Associated Press.

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.—The bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow came to an abrupt and sensational halt an hour before the usual adjournment time today, when Judge Hutton committed Darrow's chief counsel, Earl Rogers, to jail until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for contempt of court, in lieu of paying a fine of \$50. Rogers applied to Presiding Judge Willis, of the superior court for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted. Rogers being required to give \$200 bond.

Rogers' offense was in designating a state rebuttal witness as a perjurer and upon his refusal to withdraw the application a fine of \$50 was imposed. Rogers declared he would go to jail rather than pay the fine and the court appended an alternate sentence of five days in jail. Upon the showing by the defense that Darrow could not be deprived of counsel, the sentence was modified. O. H. F. Mayer, produced by the prosecution as "the mysterious stranger" who accompanied Bert H. Franklin to the office of the McNamara defense on the morning of Franklin's arrest, was being cross-examined by Rogers when the outbreak occurred.

"I'm not," declared Rogers. "I'm showing up a perjurer—that's all."

**Big League Ball Players Laying Plans for Union**

By The Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 6.—Davis Fultz, a local lawyer, who was formerly a star outfielder with the New York and Philadelphia Americans, admitted tonight that rumors of activities toward forming a union of big league ball players were true.

Fultz, who is leading in an organization, admitted that members of the National League clubs met in his office last Sunday and that American League players met secretly in New York two weeks earlier. All sixteen clubs of the two major leagues were represented either in person or by proxy, he declared.

Fultz said there were certain matters concerning contracts and other phases of a ball player's life which the players believe they can change for the better by binding themselves together and when complaints came up a protective players' organization could arbitrate the dispute with the national commission. Fultz said in a short time a full statement of the progress of the new union would be given out.

**Plans War on Trust Father Manipulated**



Special to The Morning News.  
**HORACE HAVEMEYER.**

New York, Aug. 6.—That Horace Havemeyer, 25-year-old son of H. O. Havemeyer, "meant business" when he said a little more than a year ago that he proposed to give to the American Sugar Refining company, or "sugar trust" (which his father created) a "run for its money," has been made manifest by the announcement of the incorporation of a new sugar company, dominated by young Havemeyer, to be known as Welch, Havemeyer & Fairchild. The charter of the new company permits it to maintain and operate sugar refineries and deal in sugar securities. Young Havemeyer, who has shown a marvelous grasp of business since he abandoned a college education nine years ago to go into commerce, declares that he is determined to compete with the sugar trust because of the trust's boomeranging of the reputation of his dead father, during the federal prosecution of the fraudulent weighing scandals of the American Sugar and Refining company.

**MUSICAL PRODIGY GAME CARD STAKE**

BLIND NEGRO MUSICIAN TELLS HOW MASTER LOST HIM—TALENT SHOWN EARLY.

Shared Honors With Blind Tom in Missouri Concert—Many Successful Seasons.

Special to The Morning News.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 6.—Blind Boone, the negro musician, is spending the summer at his home in Columbia. Like Blind Tom, his talent is intuitive and his tone sense marvelous. Unlike Blind Tom, who was mentally defective, Boone is an intelligent man, takes a keen interest in everyday matters, and converses interestingly and pleasantly. Like Blind Tom, he was sightless from birth, and his musical talent exhibited itself before he was 5 years old. Bereft of his most important sense, nature seems to have bestowed upon him his wonderful musical gift as a recompense. Boone's life story is most interesting and at times has been checked.

John Boone is the full name of this musical prodigy. When his talent was first exploited before the public he was called Blind John in contradistinction, no doubt, to Blind Tom, these two being at that time and up to the present the only phenomena of their type. Boone was born in Miami, Mo., in 1864, in a federal camp, his mother being a cook for the soldiers. The close of the war found her in Warrensburg, where for years she was the washwoman for the family of United States Senator F. M. Cockrell and of Gov. T. T. Crittenden. When five years old, Boone could play the "mouth organ," or French harp, marvelously. Any musical instrument he could lay his hands on he could extract music from. He was famous in Warrensburg and for miles around, and the blind boy's unusual gift attracted the attention of Senator Cockrell, Gov. Crittenden, Capt. Zoll and other prominent men of Warrensburg. Sent to St. Louis School.

Senator Cockrell told his mother he ought to be sent away to school and educated. Devotion to her blind child caused the mother to demur, but she finally consented, and the money to send Boone to the school for the blind at St. Louis was made up by the citizens of Warrensburg and Johnson county. "I owe the education I have," said Boone, "to the good people of Johnson county and I am grateful for it."

Boone went to the blind school when he was nine years old and remained until he was twelve. Here his talent was soon discovered and he was given lessons on the piano. He chafed under the dull routine of exercises, and in a short time his gift seemed all at once developed. Before he had had many lessons he could play such difficult productions as "Last Hope," the "Hugonaise" rhapsodies and similar efforts that require years for others with ordinary talent to master. The music teachers tried to give the young negro boy a technical musical education, but he rebelled against the exactions of instruction and revealed in his own variations of both popular and classical music. At the end of three years the efforts of his teachers on the piano were tame compared with the prodigy they had in hand.

When 12 years old Boone left the school for the blind and returned to Warrensburg, where his fame grew with the instruction he had received in music. A man lived in Warrensburg by the name of Mark Cromwell. Blind John, as he was then called, listened to Cromwell's tales of Blind Tom and wealth and fame that awaited him out in the wide world, and he allowed himself to be lured away from his mother by the enticing representations of Cromwell. So the two started out "on the road."

Boone's disappearance nearly drove his mother to distraction, and again Senator Cockrell, Governor Crittenden and her other friends for whom she was laundress in Warrensburg, came to her rescue. They started Boone's stepfather, Harrison Hendricks, out to find him. The negro followed Cromwell and his stepson from town to town, but could not locate them. Cromwell heard of the pursuit, and he took every precaution to avoid being overtaken.

It was during the above pursuit that Boone first made his appearance in Columbia, and he came here disguised in a girl's dress, and he Cromwell walking from Rochepot. The concert by "Blind John" was advertised to take place in the old Stephens college chapel, a large frame structure. This was in the summer of 1878. Many people now living in Columbia will remember the slender strapping of a mulatto boy who drew such melody from the piano.

Boone himself relates how, while in Columbia on this trip, Cromwell put him up against \$10 in a game of seven up, and how Samuel Reeder won him, with the intention of himself touring the country with him. While Boone was getting a drink in the back yard Cromwell entered and, seizing him, carried him off.

After visiting several other towns, Boone's stepfather, Uncle Henry, overtook Cromwell and the boy at Ladonia, and took him home after a concert at Vandalia. Boone remained at Warrensburg for nearly two years and organized what he called his "string band." The organization consisted of himself with three mouth harps on a rack, a triangle and a snare drum, and another negro boy who played a mouth harp in a cup. With his band he made a living by playing on the streets of Warrensburg. He again felt the lure of the road and went to Fayette, where he taught music among

**MKT**  
**Cotton Carnival Rates to Galveston and Return**  
CLASS A, \$8.40—On Sale Aug. 7 to 16 inclusive. Limit Aug. 19.  
CLASS C, \$6.00—On Sale Aug. 9 and 16 only. Limit ten days.  
CLASS D, \$4.00—On Sale Morning Aug. 8. Limit Aug. 9. Also for morning train Aug. 18. Limit Aug. 19.  
CLASS E, \$4.00—On Sale for morning train Wednesday, Aug. 14. Limit Aug. 15.  
CLASS F, \$5.00—On Sale morning Aug. 10. Limit Aug. 12.  
WM. A. MORROW, C. T. A.

**Fred Studer Co.**  
  
IF IT IS GLASSES YOU NEED, COME AND SEE US. WE CAN PLEASE YOU.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
507 AUSTIN ST.

**WOLFE THE FLORIST**  
CUT FLOWERS  
and  
FUNERAL DESIGNS  
A SPECIALTY.  
**WOLFE, The Florist**

**THE D. JUNE MACHINERY CO.**  
Corner 1st and Franklin Sts.  
ENGINE AND BOILER, GIN AND MILL SUPPLIES.  
**JIM MOON.**  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED  
ON SHORT NOTICE.  
609 South Eleventh St.

**Millionaire Would Adopt A Child He Found On Street**  
Special to The Morning News.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 6.—C. A. Canfield, the millionaire oil man, yesterday filed a petition with the Juvenile Court asking that he be permitted to legally adopt Dorothy Canfield, his pretty 17-year-old ward.  
The Canfields were in Washington in the fall of 1902, when the abandonment on the streets of that city of a beautiful child by her parents created more or less of a sensation.  
Mrs. Canfield, tender of heart and having no children of her own, at once took an interest in the little one. Canfield himself was impressed by the child. It ended in their procuring permission from the authorities to make her their ward, and in their naming her Dorothy.  
The Canfields then returned to Los Angeles. Their little charge proved as attractive to them in character as she was of face, and Canfield, by petitioning the court, became her guardian. By this time Mrs. Canfield and the waif had become inseparable. This deep attachment extended to Canfield when his wife met her untimely fate from a bullet fired by a discharged employee.  
Friends of Canfield regard the action of the millionaire as the final step toward making the child his heir. He has lately given lavishly of his fortune to charitable and uplifting civic projects.  
One of the more recent acts of the oil man was the donation of \$20,000 for the erection of a grand stand at Exposition Park.  
The adoption proceedings will come up in a few days before Judge Wilcox. Attorney Danziger is acting for the millionaire.  
**HOLINESS MEETING OPENS.**  
The twenty-first annual Holiness camp meeting opened last night on the grounds three miles east of Waco. Dozens of vehicles, carrying Waco people, went out to hear the opening sermon. Revs. E. A. Ferguson, J. D. Kendall and C. C. Rinebarger will conduct all the services.  
"Services rain or shine" is a notice sent out in regard to the meeting.



## News Want Ads Bring Results

**EVER TRY A NEWS WANT AD?** They pay big dividends. Have you ever thought of how many people one little want ad will reach in one day, in the city of Waco and surrounding territory? Most every one reads the morning paper, likewise they read the want ads. It makes no difference what you want to buy or what you want to sell, you can do it quickly by using News want ads. A 25c want ad will sell your property, rent your rooms, houses, etc. You can exchange most anything you have no need for, for something of great value to you. Indeed, many important deals are put through by the use of a little want ad. News want ads pull like Missouri Mules. Try one.

**Many People Read These Columns**

## News' Want Ad Rates

ONE INSERTION ..... 1-2c a Word  
THREE INSERTIONS ..... 11-2c a Word  
FIVE INSERTIONS ..... 21-2c a Word  
ONE WEEK ..... 31-2c a Word  
TWO WEEKS ..... 6 c a Word  
ONE MONTH ..... 10 c a Word  
No Ad will be accepted for less than 25 cents.

Ads will be taken over the phone with the understanding that they are to be paid for upon presentation of bill, which will be rendered shortly after first insertion of advertisement.

The News Want Ad Department open every night until 8 o'clock—Saturday nights until 10 o'clock  
NEW PHONE 1433 OLD PHONE 1501

### For Sale—Real Estate.

616 NORTH NINETEENTH—Nice home, 5 large rooms, hall, lights, bath, cement walks, nice front, large barn, place for auto or horse. Small garden. A quick sale bargain. S. H. Sehn, N. P. 1242. 614 Amicable.

1211 NORTH TENTH ST.—A beautiful new 5-room bungalow, well built with all conveniences, in fine neighborhood, on car line. An exceptionally good place for the price. Good terms. S. H. Sehn, 614 Amicable. N. P. 1242.

IF YOU WANT to buy a home, I have what you want in the part of town you want it. Easy terms if desired. S. H. Sehn, 614 Amicable. N. P. 1242.

75-FOOT—The best property on Colcord avenue. Beautifully located and terraced. At a very attractive price for quick sale. R. A. McKinney, 1202 Amicable building. Phone 1747.

FOR SALE—We have some nice lots to build on from \$250 up. On Bell's Hill. See us. Shumway & Woodward.

FIELD'S FAMOUS \$18.00 SUITS.

### For Rent—Houses or Flats.

SIX-ROOM house, hot and cold water, good lawn; suitable for two families; lights, bath, gas and all other conveniences. 1212 North Fifth. Ring old phone 663.

SIX-ROOM house, hot and cold water, good lawn; suitable for two families; lights, bath, gas and all other conveniences. 1212 North Fifth. Ring old phone 663.

THREE-ROOM, mission interior finish; best built 3-room house in Waco; warm in winter, cool in summer; only \$9; white families only. Wenz, 110 South Ninth street.

### For Rent—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Also a nicely furnished front bedroom. 511 South Eighth street. Mrs. T. T. Tankey.

### For Sale—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Complete furnishings of a six-room house. Apply 120 South Ninth street.

WOOD FOR SALE—I will have two wagons hauling wood to town during the summer, (dry bottom wood), mixed round and split; each wagon will have 1-1/2 cords; will not deliver less than a cord to any one; \$4 per cord. Place your order now and not wait for winter. Phone No. 903. J. F. Prim.

FOR SALE—30 H. P. 5-passenger touring car, in first-class condition, new mohair top, oversize, non-skid tires on rear wheels, all tires practically new. B. C. Nettles, 712 Austin street.

FOR SALE—One beautiful black mare, 4 years old; fine buggy animal; weighs 1080 pounds. One bay horse, 8 years old, good driver; guaranteed to be absolutely safe for ladies; weighs 1100 pounds. Old phone 1500; new phone 2400.

FOR SALE—White Orphingtons. 1 bow offer stock and eggs at reduced price. W. C. Gilmore, old phone 1591.

FIELD'S FAMOUS \$18.00 SUITS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for city property, 40 horse power Roadster with a single rumble seat; machine in first class condition. See B. C. Nettles, 712 Austin street.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.

### Special Notices

ANYONE desiring marriage is invited to write Mrs. Hyde, 2677 W. Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

SAY—Get your greasy desk, chairs or any other furniture made new at C. F. Pink's finishing shop at 211 South Fifth street. Both phones.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!!—Waco Brick Company will deliver Coriandara or Ferris brick for \$10.00 per thousand.

COAL, OIL, JOHN repairs gas and gasoline stoves. New phone 266.

YOU will keep that pleasant smile if you have your suit panned at Pat Hopkins' shop on South Eighth. Phone 871.

### Educational.

ATTEND TOBY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. NONE BETTER. OPEN ALL YEAR. ALSO TEACH BY MAIL.

SUCCESS SHORTHAND, best in the world, at Hill's Business College. Easy terms.

HILL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—Bookkeeping course most practical and complete in south. Easy terms.

### Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Position by man of family. Eighteen years experience in abstracting and conveyancing. Speaks Bohemian, German and English. Typewriter, notary public. Address X, care Morning News.

### Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply 707 North 15th street.

WANTED—A good cook. Apply 1011 Austin street.

WANTED—A young lady city solicitor. Address P. O. Box 256, city.

### Rooms and Board Wanted.

TWO gentlemen desire comfortable, well appointed room with good board; early breakfast required. Address stating location and price in reply 24 care News office.

### Live Stock and Vehicles.

FOR SALE or Trade—Two cows at a bargain; will sell on installment plan. Apply 917 Baylor St.

FOR SALE—550 head the best 3-year-old mules in Texas for sale cheap in car lots. Shipping point San Angelo. Clay D. Atkins, Christoval, Texas.

FOR SALE—Team of mules, harness and new gravel wagon. Will take good horse and buggy as first payment. Good Jersey cow for cash. Apply 620 South Ninth street.

NORTHWESTERN Chestnut Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa. E. T. Alexander, agent, 1105 Washington St. I insure your live stock. Horses, mules and cattle.

THE APPEARANCE of your vehicle is the same as new when repaired and painted at Pat Hopkins' shop on South Eighth street. Both phones 871.

YOUR SHOEING is done right where the boss fits the shoes himself. Pat F. Hopkins, 115-117-119 South Eighth street. Both phones 871.

FIELD'S FAMOUS \$18.00 SUITS.

### Wanted—Miscellaneous

WANTED—Clean rags. Hill Printing and Stationery Co.

### Cleaning and Pressing.

BURNETT'S DYE WORKS—Successors to Acme Tailoring Company. Better work. Reasonable prices. New phone 1433. 125 North 5th street. Tr.

### Help Wanted—Male.

SOLICITOR wanted. 704 Austin. Tr.

WANTED AT ONCE—A colored couple. Man as coachman and to do yard work. Wife to cook and do general housework. Apply 2718 North 18th street. Old phone 107.

TWO young men to work on railroad trains as news agents. Long run and good pay. Cash security required. Apply to Brown News Co., Cotton Belt depot.

STOCK SALESMAN—A new, clean proposition, a saving for every business man. Clifford C. Buckley, 1902 Amicable building.

### Typewriters and Supplies.

WE CARRY parts for all makes of typewriters. Waco Typewriter Exchange, 107-1-2 South 5th street. Tr.

### Automobiles, Tires and Accessories.

BARGAINS IN 2ND HAND AUTOS—Brust runabout, four, five and seven-passenger cars. A practically new model 27 Buick, run only 50 days, at a bargain. F. O. Arnold, 902 Austin avenue.

### Business Chances.

R. E. D. ELECTRIC CO. wants your work. Satisfaction guaranteed. New phone 932. 720 Franklin St.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.

### Trade or Exchange.

WANTED—To trade Brazos Valley Trust company stock for good automobile. 418 Clay St., City; new phone 2360.

TO EXCHANGE—\$25,000 opera house in nearby city, for Waco property. Woody Land & Investment Co., room 85, Provident building.

TO EXCHANGE—4 lots for anything in Waco. Woody Land & Investment Co., room 85, Provident building.

FIELD'S FAMOUS \$18.00 SUITS.

TO EXCHANGE—\$30,000 stock of furniture for Waco property. Woody Land & Investment Co., room 85, Provident building.

### Shoe Repairing.

WANTED—You to see the latest shoe-repairing machine in Texas at the Metropole Shoe Shop. To make room 5000 pairs of shoes are to be almost given away. Joe Todaro, proprietor, 319 Franklin.

### FIFTH WIFE GETS HER FOURTH HUSBAND

Mrs. Pearl Byrns Law, Who Divorced Much Married Man, Elopes—Had Tried Game Many Times.

### Special to The Morning News.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—News has been received in this city that Mrs. Pearl Byrns Law has again become a bride. The scene of her latest marriage—elopement—is St. Louis, but the romance, it is believed, began in Chicago about the time Mrs. Law was divorcing Granville M. Law, a real estate man.

Mrs. Law, in asking her decree then asserted Mr. Law was much married. She said she knew he had had eleven wives, but she didn't know how many more he might have had.

Mrs. Law eloped to marry Frank X. Hiemenz, a St. Louis lawyer. She admitted he was her fourth husband. But as Mrs. Law is considerably less than half as old as Mr. Law, she is not so far behind him in matrimonial experience as would at first appear.

Re-sides, Mr. Law never confessed to more than five wives, including Pearl Byrns. When Mrs. Law admitted in the divorce court two years ago that she had made a failure of a three years' trial at being "an old man's darling," she went on to explain.

She said Mr. Law's favorite occupation was either taking a massage or caring for his feet, she didn't know which. She said he fed himself on cream that he might look his best, steamed his face constantly to keep his complexion pink and white, and kept as many as 75 pairs of silk stockings always on hand.

Mrs. Law denied he was a patron of beauty parlors or inordinately concerned about his feet, his complexion or his apparel. He said he had employed Miss Byrns as his stenographer when he had an office in the Masonic temple, but discharged her when he discovered she was married. He hired her again when she decided, at his suggestion, to sue her husband, Herbert Bridges, for divorce.

She got the divorce from Bridges, but he took her to Milwaukee and persuaded her to marry him again. Law

## Holds to the Old Fashioned Ideas of Marriage Vows

"How do you know when you are in love?"

After all, can any one answer this question more authoritatively than a woman who has been in love herself and proved it by a happy and durable marriage? A woman who can say on her tenth wedding anniversary, "I loved ten years ago, but my love has increased every day since!"

### What You Must Do.

It is possible to find such women, even in New York. One of them is Mrs. Arnold Volpe, whose husband conducts the orchestra in Central Park and who is the mother of two charming children.

These are Mrs. Volpe's "love texts": First—You must be willing to take the marriage service literally and marry for life.

Second—You must love too much to elope.

Third—You must be ready to make all sacrifices for his sake.

Fifth—Your love must have in it the possibilities of growth.

### Consider the Sacred Word.

"I have always thought," said Mrs. Volpe, "that so many unhappy marriages might have been avoided if the girl had only quietly considered the literal meaning of the promises she had to make."

For better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health; till death do us part? They are tremendously big vows to take, as they are so often taken, without a moment's serious thought.

"A wife should interest herself in her husband's business, and prove to him that she can be wise, prudent, far-seeing—a really good partner. Instead of complaining at the size of the income, she should devote herself to making it go as far as possible. The thing that chiefly spurs a man toward the achievement of prosperity is the remembrance of a cheerful, plucky wife who believes in him with all her heart."

### Her Closest Friend.

"Her husband should be her closest friend, and if she truly loves him she will count separation from others as naught compared with the possibility of having to leave him. She will stay till death and that parting will be the bitterest sorrow of her life."

"Perhaps you think I have gotten off my subject," added Mrs. Volpe, with a quick smile, "but this is true marriage. And a girl in love must have an imaginative conception of all that marriage may mean, and she must be strong enough to say in her heart, 'So be it.' Or else she can be sure that she is not really in love."

Marguerite Moore Marshall, in New York Evening World.

### MONEY-CARRYING BOYS.

One of the largest corporations in this country a few days ago sent a 14-year-old office boy to bank with checks aggregating half a million and a few hundred in cash. The boy disappeared and was later caught in Buffalo, having spent most of the money and having thrown away the checks, which were fortunately recovered.

The corporation officials are highly incensed and propose dire vengeance on the offending boy. In our opinion the man who sent a boy into such temptation is the most guilty person involved. We have no sympathy for the losses incurred. It serves the corporation right.

We all know that honesty is the best policy, and is the moral duty of every one, but, unfortunately, honesty is not a natural quality, but one which is acquired by heredity, environment and experience. The child is naturally a little animal. It is selfish and self-centered. It has to learn the conventions of life after severe discipline. It is natural for a child to lie or to take what it wants. This is simply in accordance with the law of self-protection.

No person should be put in a place of great temptation unless he has proved his moral stamina. Our laws and ethics are based on sound principles, but they are the result of long experience, and only those who have learned by experience are fit to be trusted. No boy should be sent to bank with \$500,000 in checks or otherwise. Every responsibility imposed upon any one should be safeguarded by checks against dishonesty.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Staying out of debt is a hard task, but the collection agencies make it harder to stay in debt.

was instrumental in having this marriage annulled so he could marry her himself.

The marriage lasted three years, but there were eleven or eight separations, according to the separate accounts of Mr. and Mrs. Law. She said she continued to be his stenographer and got only money enough for food and clothes although her husband was worth \$75,000 or \$100,000. Mrs. Law received permission to resume her maiden name with her divorce.

Law was getting ready to sue Mrs. Law for divorce, but she discovered his intention and applied first.

Mrs. Law, or Mrs. Hiemenz, said at St. Louis that her present romance began about that time. She sought the legal advice of Mr. Hiemenz and thus became acquainted with him.

## News Market Page

—BY THE NEWS LEASED WIRE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—

## COTTON—GRAIN—STOCKS—LIVE STOCK

### COTTON SUFFERS BIG BREAK; NEW LOW LEVEL

OCTOBER AND DECEMBER CONTRACTS \$5 BELOW HIGH RECORDS OF LAST WEEK.

By The Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 6.—There was another big break in the cotton market today and prices made new low ground for the movement, with the close weak at a net loss of 30 to 33 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 6 points and during the early trading fluctuated within a point or two either way of yesterday's closing figures on the active months. Cables were about as due and the steadier ruling of yesterday's market appeared to have brought in some over-night buying orders. The support, however, was not aggressive, and in sympathy with reports of further good rains in the southwest, started a selling movement before the first hour. On the decline selling orders appeared in the hands of some of yesterday's most prominent buyers, while there seemed to be increased southern offerings, and the market became very weak. The detailed weather report for the Houston district, showing rather more generous rains than reported since the unsettled weather started, and the weekly report of the weather bureau, indicating that drouthy conditions had been relieved over the greater part of Oklahoma and Texas, were factors on the break.

Covering checked the decline at a net loss of 24 to 25 points, but nothing more than a slight rally occurred, and the market again turned weak in the late trading on reports of rains in south Texas, which had previously been relatively dry. October contracts broke to 12.20c and December to 12.25c, or 30 to 33 points under the close of last night, and fully 100 points under about \$5 a bale below the high records of last week. There was heavy selling for both local and southern accounts at this decline, and the market closed at the lowest level of the day.

Receipts 2088, against 1901 last week and 3927 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston 1082, against 3788 last year; at New Orleans 237, against \$5 last year, and at Houston 246, against 1834 last year.

### Range of Futures.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.40	12.10	12.07	12.03
September	12.33	12.35	12.25	12.09
October	12.25	12.52	12.20	12.22
November	12.51	12.51	12.29	12.24
December	12.56	12.60	12.26	12.27
January	12.51	12.55	12.19	12.21
February	12.58			12.28
March	12.59	12.63	12.29	12.31
May	12.68	12.70	12.37	12.38

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Aug. 6.—Cotton futures opened steady at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Cables were not as good as due and the weather map indicated that fairly good rains fell in parts of Texas and Oklahoma. December was at an advance of 1 point. At the end of the first half hour prices were 4 to 5 points under yesterday's close. At noon the market had a soft undertone and stood 26 to 28 points under yesterday's last prices. In the afternoon the market displayed weakness. At 2 o'clock prices were 33 points under yesterday's close. The close was barely steady at a net decline of 33 to 34 points.

### Range of Futures.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.71	12.75	12.51	12.42
September	12.67	12.79	12.37	12.38
October	12.57	12.62	12.26	12.28
November	12.58	12.64	12.28	12.29
December	12.61	12.63	12.30	12.31
January	12.71	12.76	12.41	12.42
May	12.83	12.85	12.54	12.52

### LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.—Futures opened quiet and steady and closed easy. Aug. 7d. Aug.-Sept. 6.90½d. Sept.-Oct. 6.79d. Oct.-Nov. 6.72d. Nov.-Dec. 6.66½d. Dec.-Jan. 6.63½d. Jan.-Feb. 6.66d. Feb.-March 6.66½d. March-April 6.67d. April-May 6.68d. May-June 6.69d. June-July 6.68½d. July-Aug. 6.68d.

### COTTON SPOT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 6.—Spots quiet. 3 points lower. American middling fair 8.10d, good middling 7.70d, middling 7.34d, low middling 7.10d, good ordinary 6.62d, ordinary 6.14d. Sales 6000 bales, of which 500 for speculation and export, and included 5500 American. Receipts 6000, including 5800 American.

### HOUSTON—Market steady.

midling 12.15-16c. Sales 40, f. o. b. 3443. GALVESTON—Market steady; midling 13½c. Sales 153, f. o. b. 575.

### A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.

### WEAKER TONE FELT IN SMALL GRAIN

HEAVY RAINS ASSURE MATURING OF CORN CROP—SMALL TRADING DONE IN WHEAT.

By The Associated Press.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Despite covering by shorts, corn ruled heavy today. Heavy rains in Kansas and Oklahoma were said to have practically made certain the maturing of the crop in both states.

New low prices were made in oats for the year. Wheat weakness and selling by hedgers were chiefly responsible.

Much of the provision trade was in the changing of September holdings to January, packers taking the nearby months. Except for October ribs, the day resulted in prices easing off a shade to 7½c.

Wheat closed at about yesterday's level, with small trading done. Wheat recovered slightly at the end, closing steady, with September at 92½¢, a net loss of ¼c. Improved cash demand rallied corn, which closed nervous, with September at 66½¢, a loss of ¼c from last night.

### The close follows:

Wheat—Sept. 92½¢, Dec. 92½¢.
Corn—Sept. 66½¢, Dec. 58½¢.
Oats—Sept. 30½¢, Dec. 31½¢.
May 34½¢.
Pork—Sept. \$17.97½, Oct. \$17.87½, Jan. \$18.52½.
Lard—Sept. \$10.50, Oct. \$10.60, Dec. \$10.35, Jan. \$10.37½.
Ribs—Sept. \$10.55, Oct. \$10.52½, Jan. \$9.75.

### Chicago Cash Grain.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.00, No. 2 hard 93½¢, No. 1 northern \$1.01, No. 2 northern \$1.00, No. 2 spring 96¢, No. 2 velvet chaff 96¢, No. 2 durum 96¢, No. 2 white 75½¢, No. 2 yellow 74½¢, No. 2 new 30¢, No. 2 white old 40¢, No. 2 white 33½¢, standard old 37¢, No. 2 new 32½¢.

### LIVESTOCK.

Fort Worth, Aug. 6.—Cattle receipts 2700; market steady; steers top \$7.00. Calf receipts 650; market steady. Hog receipts 310; market 56¢, higher; tops \$8.60. Sheep receipts 550; market 10¢ to 15¢ lower; lambs \$6.75.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle receipts 13,000, including 1200 southern; market strong to 15¢ higher; dressed beef and export steers \$8.50 to 10.00, fair to good \$6.50 to 8.40, southern steers \$3.50 to



## HENRY'S COUNTY EXPENSE NOT \$5

CONGRESSMAN BOB SECURES RE-NOMINATION FOR SONG AND SINGS IT HIMSELF.

## MORE EXPENSES ARE FILED

Absence of Campaign "Seegar" Costs Noted—Advertising Accounts Are Large.

It cost Bob Henry of Waco, exactly \$4.82 to secure a renomination to congress from McLennan county, and he thereby probably sets the minimum congressional campaign expense ever on record in the United States. Mr. Henry's sworn statement of campaign expenses was received by County Judge McCullough Tuesday from Washington. He names the following items of expense:

Notary fees ..... 40  
Fees assessed by county for placing name on ticket..... 4.00

Total ..... \$4.82  
Congressman Henry made the race for re-election without an opponent. He did not come to Texas during the campaign and failed to make a single plea to the voters.

Several other candidates yesterday filed statements of their campaign expenses, as follows:

George W. Tilley \$603.70, R. C. Buchanan \$298.95, W. C. McCollum \$305.40, Joe Goddard \$5, W. A. Teer \$16, A. M. Clements \$17.85, F. N. Broach \$75.50, J. M. Moore \$22.50, A. W. Russell \$32.50, D. J. Barfield \$18.25 and J. A. Land \$22.50. In his account, Sheriff Tilley includes a donation of \$8 to county picnic.

Advertising is the biggest item in all the expense accounts. All but three or four of the candidates for county district and local precinct officers carried big advertising accounts with the papers in the county. The candidates for sheriff and district judge were particularly active in reaching the voters through the press.

The absence of campaign cigar expenses is noted in the accounts. The statements of Judge Tom McCullough, Judge Marshall Surratt, Ed Costley and Dawson Walker had not been filed when the court house closed Tuesday evening.

## COST RAMSEY OVER TWENTY THOUSAND TO BE DEFEATED

By The Associated Press.

Austin, Aug. 6.—According to his itemized statement, which was today mailed to the county judge of Johnson county for filing, W. F. Ramsey spent \$20,481.35 in his unsuccessful race for governor. He traveled 10,305 miles by rail and spent \$309.15 for railroad fare. His Pullman fare bill amounted to \$42.50 and his hotel and meals account amounted to \$86.50.

RAMSEY SPENT \$5500.

By The Associated Press.

Sherman, Tex., Aug. 6.—Congressman C. B. Randall today filed an itemized account of his campaign expenses in his race for the United States senate with the county judge of Grayson county. It totaled the sum of \$5,550.59.

## BUYING EQUIPMENT TO FARM ON LARGE SCALE

Paul Garrett, a well known flour mill and gin operator of San Angelo, has been in Waco this week for the purpose of buying mules. Mr. Garrett will farm next year on a large scale, and he is now equipping himself with implements and teams. Included in his crop will be 600 acres of cotton. Mr. Garrett has been an important factor in developing the western part of the state.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

E. E. Fitzhugh and Thelma Jones, J. A. Cline and Minnie Dechaume, Harry McAnelly and Myrtle Collins.

## WACO AFTER STATE HOME

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS IN SESSION HERE RECEIVE FORMAL APPLICATION.

## REPORT SCHEDULED TODAY

Officers' Election Also Slated Today. Adjournment of Council Probable Thursday.

Delegates to the convention of the state council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were formally served with notice Tuesday morning that Waco was in the fight for their new home for aged members. The three Waco delegates to the meeting have Waco's candidacy in charge for the present. Influential delegates say the organization will build the home without a doubt. The council is willing to put about \$100,000 into such an institution, and the question of its location is to be decided later.

Committee is Appointed. Tuesday a committee of eight was appointed to take charge of the proposition and work it into some definite shape. This committee, which is composed of R. S. Greer, Beaumont, chairman; U. S. Berry of Dallas, W. H. Grambling of Waco, W. E. Hansell of Fort Worth, J. Proctor of Houston, A. Lee of Greenville, C. W. Bock of Galveston and C. W. Hays of Kingsville, will make a report to the body Wednesday morning.

In this report, the committee will set forth every phase of the proposition. The report will reflect the need of such an institution, and will touch upon the cost and the terms to be asked of the city securing its location. The home will be operated on the same principle as the Old Soldier homes over the country.

Reports are Heard. The council will close its meeting Thursday afternoon. The Tuesday session was purely executive and was devoted to the reports of the various committees. One committee proposed several minor changes in the council's by-laws.

The election of officers and the selection of the 1913 meeting place will be decided at the Wednesday session.

Following the Tuesday afternoon session, the visitors boarded street cars and viewed Waco's residence districts. All Waco carpenters are uniting in the entertainment of the delegates.

Ft. Worth Delegates Active. Ed R. Henry, assistant secretary of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, spent yesterday in Waco in conference with the visiting carpenters and joiners. He was urging their co-operation in Fort Worth's fight to bring the 1914 international convention of their order to Texas. Mr. Henry says Fort Worth is in line to get several other conventions during the next year.

## DEEDS FILED FOR RECORD.

Reported by Dilworth & Dilworth, offices at court house:

J. E. Jones, et ux, to H. A. Willis, 61 acres, 1 Galindo grant, \$4880.

C. Banister to J. Burks, lot 13, block 2, 3rd Rice addition, East Waco, \$125.

J. F. Elder, et ux, to S. B. Dodson, lot 14, block 74, Farwell Heights addition, \$1250.

W. S. Duke, Jr., et al, to R. T. H. Chambers, lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, block 13, Ginocchio addition, \$1600.

P. Williams, et ux, to R. T. H. Chambers, et al, lots 13 and 14, block 13, Ginocchio addition, \$700.

## ALESSANDRO WEDS.

A. Demetrius Alessandro, a brother of Victor Alessandro, the bandmaster, was married Monday afternoon to Miss Grace Daniels. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home in College Heights by Justice Harvey M. Richey.

## WACO STARTS A BIG RATE MOVE

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION IS URGED TO MAKE SWEEPING REDUCTION.

## TEXAS AT DISADVANTAGE

Shreveport and Oklahoma City Shippers Benefit to Detriment of Cities in Texas.

A big move, which, if successful, will be far-reaching in its results, was started Tuesday, when the Waco freight bureau through its traffic manager, J. C. Dillard, applied to the Texas Railroad Commission for a hearing in the matter of readjustment of Texas merchandise or class rates. Mr. Dillard at the same time solicited and expects to receive the co-operation of the freight bureaus in Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, Houston and Galveston.

The present class rates in Texas are based on "so much per mile carried," and the maximum rate is reached at 245 miles. For a greater distance the charges are no more so long as the freight is carried in common point freight territory. Mr. Dillard argues that the rates should be spread over a large additional mileage, say from 1 to 500 miles, instead of from 1 to 245 miles. By so doing, the freight charges would be equalized, and the burden would not fall upon the more thickly populated section of the state. It is pointed out that the commercial and transportation conditions in Texas have changed vastly since the promulgation of the present schedule of merchandise or class rates, and to the extent which would require a general readjustment of same.

Advantage Over Texas Points. Attention is called to decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of these familiarly known as the "Shreveport case," and, according to the decision, carriers serving Shreveport into Texas are required to maintain rates in Texas upon the same "level" as established by the Texas Railroad Commission from Dallas to Texas points. Since the rates ordered in the "Shreveport case" have been put into effect, Shreveport is in a position to dominate a large portion of Texas trade. For example, Shreveport can ship dry goods, drugs, saddlery, and shelf hardware over to Waskom on the new rates and commission from there to Laredo, Amarillo, Menard, San Angelo, Fuller, Sager-ton, and other places, on the same through freight rates, (taking St. Louis as common or typical interstate origin) as apply from Dallas, Fort Worth, or Houston. The same can be done to nearly all points in the state of Texas 245 miles or more from Houston, except certain points east and northeast to which Shreveport's advantages are even more marked.

Oklahoma City Benefits Detriment of Texas. The other decision referred to is that given in case of Oklahoma City Corporation Commission against the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Company, et al. In this case the interstate body ordered a general readjustment of class and commodity rates as applicable between points in the state of Texas and Oklahoma. The effect, therefore, of placing the Texas-Oklahoma rates upon the mileage basis not only eliminates Texas markets from Oklahoma, but permits the Oklahoma markets to invade Texas territory far beyond the "half-way" point.

To illustrate: Taking Oklahoma City as a central location for that state, and Waco as a central location for Texas: Oklahoma City reaches the Red River at 133 miles, and Waco at 194 miles (Santa Fe mileage). Taking St. Louis as the typical interstate market from which both Oklahoma City and Waco draw their merchandise traffic, and with the advantage in favor of Oklahoma City, it will be seen that that city's advantages are such as cannot be overcome as long as the Texas (proper) adjustment remains as it is. A comparison of railroad commodity rates applicable from St. Louis to Oklahoma and Texas markets will disclose the fact that advantages inure to the Oklahoma markets all along the line.

Changed Conditions Demand Readjustment. Traffic Manager Dillard still further points out in the application the fact that during the last decade the development of West and Southwest Texas has been marvelous. "Not only has population increased, but railroads have been built, and commercial and industrial towns and cities have sprung up, which are rapidly taking rank," he says. "We believe that the time has come in Texas when every mile of road and every community should bear a proper proportion of the more thickly populated section which is now bearing the burden."

## POUND KEEPER ASKS CITY FOR MORE SPACIOUS HOME

R. H. Abernathy, the city pound keeper and his family are cramped for space in the little house which the city furnishes them, and Tuesday a complaint was made. Mr. Abernathy has asked the city to build two rooms and a balcony to his home quarters in order to relieve the congestion. He wants other repairs.

## SEABOARD AND GULF SAILS ON AUGUST 17

Notice has been received that a steamer of the Seaboard and Gulf Steamship Company will sail from New York to Velasco and Port Arthur on August 17th. There are a number of Waco people interested in the Seaboard and Gulf Company, a concern which was organized about 18 months ago for the purpose of forcing lower freight rates.

## RAINFALL ALMOST AN INCH IN CENTRAL TEXAS

WACO CENTER OF LARGE TERRITORY—COTTON AND CORN CROPS BENEFITED.

Atmosphere Is Cooled, Conditions Better—North Texas Country Flooded.

Waco was in the center of the rain belt in Texas Tuesday. The clouds, which had threatened the city for two days and looked serious Monday night, had left behind a liberal consignment of nine-tenths of an inch of moisture when they broke and passed off just before noon Tuesday.

The rain was spotted over Central Texas. It extended partly into West Texas and covered several counties in East Texas, but was rather light in North and South Texas, judging from telephone reports last night.

Light rains were reported from Mart, Mt. Calm, Temple, Austin, Mexia, West, Cameron and other places. The rain cooled the atmosphere to the immediate comfort of the city residents and did a world of good to the cotton and other crops to the joy of the rural folks. It will mean hundreds of bales of additional cotton to McLennan county. Waco dealers say, Old inhabitants pronounce the rain one of the best summer falls in many years.

## NORTH TEXAS COUNTY GETS LIBERAL RAINS

By The Associated Press.

Dallas, Aug. 6.—Good rains were reported from many points in North Texas today. Cotton is greatly benefited, the reports say. The rain was general. Among the towns reporting rain in the surrounding country were Ft. Worth, Weatherford, Ennis, Waxahachie, Cleburne, Hillsboro and Mineral Wells. The rainfall in Dallas last night officially registered 3.5 inches, the heaviest in several years. The temperature dropped to 65.

## EFFICIENCY OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT INCREASED

ESTABLISHMENT OF CLINIC AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ALLEVIATES CONDITIONS OF POOR.

Taking its rank alongside of other progressive cities, Waco has installed a free dispensary, or clinic, for the distribution of medicines and for the treatment of the city's poor. The dispensary began its active existence Monday, with City Physician E. Toomin in charge.

The innovation is the carrying out of the announced policy of Mayor J. H. Mackey. Upon the occasion of his assumption of office Mayor Mackey announced that during his administration it would be his policy to inaugurate a movement for a more efficient city health department.

The free dispensary is one of the first movements looking to this end. It is located on the second floor of the city hall building. For the present the dispensary will be open to the deserving poor three days during the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 3 until 4 o'clock. At a later date, should the necessity arise, the dispensary will be maintained during each day of the week. In conjunction with the clinic an emergency hospital is to be maintained. This is to be used for the treatment of all emergency cases, that may come within the notice of the city authorities.

The dispensary is to be operated for the present without a special appropriation, the expense of the institution to be met by the commissioners as are other expenses of the city.

The need of such an institution in Waco has been exemplified of late and its establishment is considered a decided addition to the city's government. The city's deserving poor, under the rules of the institution can at all times, receive free medicine and treatment by application at the clinic. The needy are asked to call between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock on the days on which the institution is open, or should they be bed-ridden, calls will be made by the city physician.

Already the dispensary has had a few applications.

## SIM HASSLER SELECTED FOR REALTY EXCHANGE SECRETARY

Succeeds Ray C. Pollock, Who Accepts Position With Amicable Life Insurance Company.

Sim Hassler, a life-long resident of Waco, and a graduate from Baylor University in 1912, has been elected to succeed Ray C. Pollock as secretary of the Waco Real Estate Exchange. Directors of the exchange took this action Tuesday morning. Mr. Pollock goes with the Amicable Life Insurance Company.

For six years Mr. Hassler has been publishing the McLennan County Record, which is a record of real estate and chattel mortgages. Since his appointment to his new place, he will consolidate this publication with the exchange's official paper, the Real Estate and Court-Reporter. Mr. Pollock has been publishing the last named paper.

## AD CLUB DINNER POSTPONED.

The smoker and dinner of the Waco Ad Club, scheduled for 6:30 o'clock at the Royal Hotel last night, was postponed owing to a number of the directors being out of the city.

Uneasy lies the town that has no commercial organization.

## Our Entire Stock Parasols Now on Sale AT HALF PRICE

If you have visited our Parasol Department this season you have admired the beautiful display of Parasols assembled for the season's selling. We have enjoyed one of the largest Parasol trades in our history. Our stock was extensive and most complete, and now we offer all remaining Parasols, including the plain, inexpensive, on up to the most elaborate and beautiful obtainable, at just half their former prices.

## Wash Bags at Half Price

Another case where you choose from the entire stock. Wash Hand Bags, made of real Irish crochet, Val lace and lingerie, regular prices \$2.00 and up to \$6.50.

## Your Choice Half Price

## Ladies' Neckw'r at One-Fourth Less Than Regular Prices

These are the samples that the orders for new fall Neckwear were taken from—one drummer's entire sample line. Dainty Venice Collars, in square back, round back and Quaker back styles. Our prices on these samples allow you to buy advance styles at a clear saving of one-fourth less than these same Collars will cost you a month from now.

## High Class Silks for Evening Gowns and Party Dresses Greatly Reduced in Price

Handsome Silks, comprising the most desirable weaves for gowns to be worn at parties, evening functions and receptions. We include four much-wanted lines in this week's sale of this class of Silks. Each price below represents a complete color range. Make a note on your shopping pad to visit the Sanger Silk Department today.

85c Colored Messalines, 27 inches wide, at, a yard, 59c only

\$1.00 Colored Messalines, 36 inches wide, at, a yard, 79c only

\$1.50 Colored Messalines, 36 inches wide, at, a yard, 98c only

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Colored Marquisettes, 42 inches wide, at, a yard, 78c

## OUR STORE CLOSING FRIDAY AFTERNOONS

## Don't Hitch to Shade Trees is Police Edict

The law providing a fine for persons who hitch their horses to shade trees on the streets will be enforced to the letter hereafter, according to a formal edict issued from the police department yesterday following a complaint from V. V. Damon, Mr. Damon is general manager of the Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Company and he says horses are ruining the trees around the plant. The premises are well supplied with young shade trees, but many of them have died recently because horses have been chewing on them.

Mr. Damon says people who go to the ball games at Katy Park insist on tying their horses to the trees. He says they will actually pass up a hitching post to get to one of the trees.

"Our trees are being ruined, and yesterday we came near having trouble with a fellow when we asked him to hitch his horse somewhere else," he said. "The horse was gnawing the tree, and the man got fighting mad when we asked him to move. Just across the street on a wire fence there is a sign reading, 'Don't hitch here' but that particular sign is often used to fasten the horse's rein."

The police will watch the oil company's premises during baseball games hereafter and will make an arrest in every case where a horse is found hitched to a tree. The city ordinance provides a fine of \$5 for such an offense.

## MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED ON MISPLACED CONFIDENCE

Negro Fails to Call for Document Written By County Clerk Wallace, Destroyed.

Here is an instance where County Clerk Wallace's good nature and accommodation did not get him anything. Yesterday he lifted his right hand and gently swore, "never again." His story is told on the marriage license book.

A friend rang him up on the phone and asked him to make out a marriage license for Gavis Martin and Etta Griggs and carry it home with him and a negro would call for it. Martin was to be the negro. The county clerk took a chance and did as requested, thereby violating an office rule, but he felt like he was accommodating a friend and would therefore take the chance.

The negro did not call for the license, and Gavis Martin and Etta Griggs evidently are not married. Something went wrong, for there has never been an inquiry about the document. Yesterday the clerk destroyed the permit, and turning to the place on the marriage book, he marked "void."

## NEGRO GETS SIXTY DAYS.

Roy Williams drew a sentence of 60 days in county court Tuesday afternoon on a charge of theft. The evidence was to the effect that he had recently stolen a pair of shoes from another negro named Sorel. Sorel testified against Williams.

## COOL—WOOTAN WELLS—COOL.

Everybody come to Wootan Wells and eat fried chicken and watermelon. Rates, brick hotel, \$10 to \$12 per week. M. D. WATSON.

A News Want Ad may bring the opportunity you are looking for.



## League to Maintain Permanent Exhibit

LARGE SPACE FOR FINE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

One of the innovations which will be instituted by the Young Men's Business League will be the establishment of a permanent agricultural and manufacturing exhibit. The exhibit will occupy a large room in the new quarters, 722 1-2 Austin avenue. Its collection and attractive arrangement will be in the hands of the agricultural committee, M. Falkner and H. C. Rohrer. With the completion of such an arrangement as this, the Young Men's Business League will always have on hand a collection of choice products, representing the resources and possibilities of the Waco country. Such an exhibit will be an important factor in favorably impressing visitors. Moreover, it will enable the league to make a creditable showing, at a moment's notice, on occasion of any large gathering and at fairs in various parts of the country.

The "house-warming," scheduled for August 13 has been postponed until August 20, due to the fact that the new quarters will not be finished by the first mentioned date. However, by the 20th everything will be in first class order for the reception, and Secretary Hagedorn expects the event to be an unrivaled success.

## DIAMOND RING MISSING.

The theft of a diamond ring from Viola Brackett is charged in a complaint filed in Justice Ford's court Tuesday against Mike Erath. Both are negroes. A few weeks ago Viola had Mike arrested for whipping her.

## A NEW LEAF

RESOLVED, That this year I will put my money in a bank. It will be safe there, and will grow.

Peter Cooper, who during his lifetime gave \$630,000 to found Cooper Union in New York City, earned only \$25 a year above his living for the first two years that he was in that city, but saved \$20 of this amount and put it in the bank.

This bank offers unexcelled facilities for those desiring to start a savings account, being the only bank in McLennan county with a savings department conducted under the supervision of the state banking laws. Liberal interest is paid on these deposits and every courtesy given to customers, however small the account. Call at the bank and let us talk with you about a savings account.

## Farmers and Merchants State Bank

Austin Avenue and Square.

## Serious Difficulties

MAY BE OVERCOME AND THREATENED DANGER AVOIDED WITH THE AID OF UNIVERSAL BELL TELEPHONE SERVICE. YOU CAN QUICKLY SUMMON HELP FOR YOUR LOVED ONES IF ATTACKED WITH SUDDEN ILLNESS OR OVERWHELMED BY AN ACCIDENT. AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY MAY BE FOILED OR A FIRE BE PREVENTED OR EXTINGUISHED BY TIMELY USE OF THE TELEPHONE. BELL SERVICE IS DEPENDABLE SERVICE.

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANY

